FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHERNYSHEV ANALYZES REAGAN'S SDI COMMENTS

LD121345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1148 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

President R. Reagan of the United States has granted an interview to the British TIMES. When you read the part of the interview devoted to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," you cannot help but be amazed at how it is possible to put so many distortions of reality, illogicalities, and downright misinformation into a reply to just two questions.

Take, for instance, the President's pronouncements on the U.S. allies' attitude to his "star wars" concept. He conceded that among the NATO member-countries there is a "diversity of opinion" on this issue; that is, there is an absence of unanimity. Indeed, serious-minded responsible politicians in West Europe realize the enormity of the danger to peace entailed by Washington's plans to militarize space. But how does the White House chief continue his pontifications? Without being the least bit nonplussed about it, he immediately casts aside his own admission and explains that it is the "Russians who are now seeking...to incite...differences in the West." And it is incomprehensible what lies behind this "contradiction" -- a desire to believe that no contradictions exist, that they are merely "incited," or a repudiation of Washington's allies' right to have their own viewpoint.

Evidently the desire to exert pressure on the West European to make them "dance" to the American tune still prevails. For this reason clearly the President is "pressing" the allies, pathetically crying: "It is critically important for the United States and its European partners to act in a united front." This signifies, of course, the "critical importance" of adopting precisely the American viewpoint. After all, the President did not consult with his allies nor even inform them before his speech of 23 March 1983 in which he publicly proclaimed his idea of "star wars."

The American President "is offended" that the Soviet Union criticizes, as he says, the "thought" that the United States "may embark on carrying out its own research" in the shpere of ABM with space-based elements. The uninformed reader may think that the United States is only intending to start "research." In fact, the United States has been working on ABM for over 25 years now, and, according to evidence of American public figures, after the signing in 1972 of the ABM treaty, spent approximately $1 billion each year on this work. During the term of R. Reagan in the White House spending on work in the area of ABM has increased still further.

In an attempt to justify the sharp intensification of work in the United States on a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements, the President states that the Soviet Union has allegedly taken steps "contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems." He states this without any proof, since has has no proof. At the same time, the head of the White House claims that the American work "will be conducted in accordance with all the treaties signed by the United States including the antimissile defense treaty." The President "is not aware" of what is being created in his state and that work has been in progress for a long time now on the creation of antimissile defense radar stations, that Minuteman missiles are being tested to give them an antimissile capability, that multiple warheads are being created for antimissile missiles and that the Pave Paws radar system is being deployed to ensure coverage of U.S. territory. Indeed, all this is contrary to the clear provisions of the aforementioned treaty.

The President pretends that he knows nothing either about what his representatives have been saying repeatedly for all to hear about the intention to revise the antimissile defense treaty or even to consider the question of ending its validity once it "hampers" implementation of the star wars concept.

Finally, the U.S. President states his readiness to "negotiate constructively with the USSR for the purpose of achieving a radical reduction in nuclear armaments." Is it not within the framework of this "constructive approach" that the U.S. Administration is continuing to intensively deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, is "extorting" funds in Congress for the production of MX intercontinental missiles, and is carrying out widespread work on the creation and deployment of other strategic offensive systems? Is it not in the name of this "constructive approach" that the President is calling "propaganda" the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union to halt for the entire duration of the talks any work on the creation of space weapons, to freeze strategic nuclear armaments, and to halt the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the implementation of Soviet counter measures? Even with the richest imagination it is hard to call this a "constructive approach." Indeed, all the points enumerated above in the President's interview can evoke only perplexity and doubts as to the sincerity of Washington's declared striving to achieve positive results at the Geneva talks.

WEINBERGER STATES SDI 'ESSENTIAL FOR SECURITY'

LD122111 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Commentary by Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] The United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has called for stepping up American efforts to develop an operational space-based defense system. In a speech prepared for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he said that the U.S. "star wars" program is essential for Western security. Our observer, Yuriy Reshetnikov, has prepared this commentary on the subject:

According to the American defense secretary, the project is the only safe course for the West to follow, and any suggestion that the current United States research program should be stopped must and will be rejected. He also repeated the staple arguments of the administration that the "star wars" program would make nuclear missiles ineffective and could even facilitate arms control. His diatribe before the group of American newspaper editors is the latest bid in the nonstop marathon campaign by the American Administration to sell its vaunted Strategic Defense Initiative, and it leaves little doubt that Washington is prepared to go ahead with its "star wars" program under any circumstances and whatever the cost. So far, the administration has asked Congress for 3.7 billion dollars merely to produce a conceptual design of such a system. In the long run, according to some expert opinion, the whole program might cost at least 100 billion dollars.

Needless to say, Washington is interested in sharing the cost of research with its allies. It is for this purpose that the United States has issued an offer to participate in the program to its close allies and friends. The staggering costs of "star wars" technology, however, is not the worst drawback of the program. Apart from squandering immense resources on dubious technology, the whole effort is most likely to set in motion a new and unpredictable round in the arms race. Just as the appearance of nuclear weapons didn't lead to the elimination of conventional arms, by the same token the emergence of space-based weaponry would only spur the nuclear arms race. Contrary to what has been stated in Washington, an all-out effort to produce "star wars" technology would disrupt rather than facilitate the process of arms control, difficult as it is right now.

It has been the Soviet Union's clear-cut position that no progress is possible in the area of curtailing strategic and medium-range nuclear arms without similar progress being made in the question of space-based weaponry. These questions are indelibly linked and couldn't possibly be decoupled. In the long run, all arms control attempts would end up in deadlock without those questions being solved together. As a result, the prospect of an unrestrained arms race is all we can reasonably anticipate. Just how pushing the "star wars" program can be essential for Western security, as claimed by Caspar Weinberger, is anyone's guess.

IZVESTIYA'S FALIN MUSES ON SDI ISSUE, PART I

PM111836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Part One of series by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin: "Fact and Fancy"]

[Text] Scientific research nearly always sounds intriguing, but when it promises a virtual revolution in life and ideas it is utterly fascinating, and not merely out of respect for the scientists. Common sense refuses to lump knowledge and evil together, expecting good to come from knowledge.

It is on this, on man's dream of a better future, that expectations are based. The U.S. rulers are piously promising to hatch chickens out of cuckoos' eggs. "Of all the manifestations of dishonesty that pervade the discussion (in the United States) of these problems," THE WASHINGTON POST noted, "perhaps the most dishonest is the assumption that the creation of a system in the 'star wars' vein would somehow put a stop to the arms race."

No, R. Reagan says, bridling professionally, the United States is talking not about war but about peace, not about launching a retaliatory strike but above averting one, not about fear but about hope. The President claims that it has taken the initiative in carrying out a cycle of research to ascertain whether it is possible to eliminate war. Or is it forbidden to seek progress? Is it such a bad idea to use weapons to destroy weapons? So let's not skimp, let's cover the sky with a shield comprising the latest technology and the determination not to rely on paper and the wax seals of contracts, but on space "guardians of peace." U.S. daydreams? If only they were.

A little evil goes a long way. The peoples know this from bitter experience. In order to lull their vigilance, since the end of last year the thesis has been plugged that no one can yet say what the outcome of the research will be and when it will end. Perhaps we will have the answer in around 10 years' time, but it could take also 20 years, of course. It is acknowledged that the tests may not bear out the theoretical research expectations at all. It's all rather vague, in fact, and purely theoretical at the moment. No need to get excited. Then they add: it would be so tempting, you will agree, to acquire invulnerability, albeit relative. The Americans wouldn't mind if, as an overture to "worldwide reconciliation," grace descended upon the United States first! Indeed, it wouldn't hurt to devote the rest of the 20th century to the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The game is worth the billions of dollars which will have to be scraped together for the research and trials.

They try to comfort the people abroad by saying that the money will be mainly American, but what about the stability of the situation, and the time? They will be borrowed from everyone, but the United States will borrow them with "humane" intentions and at a high rate of interest: The United States will give its discoveries, if there are any, to the entire population of the world, or to the part of it that earns the gift by "good behavior."

Of course, much will depend on how effective the shield turns out to be, if it actually comes to pass. With a reliability of, say, 50 percent or less, something may be expected of those very close allies who are not going to balk at contributing to the research. Be that as it may, Washington's "knowledge bank" will not open until the U.S. "defense belts" are attached to the combat buckle. C. Weinberger has the following to say about it -- the promise to share achievements will be "effective only after the system has been fully developed."

Since it is impossible to predict for sure what the prospective antimissile technology will look like, they are experimenting with all the systems, including the X-ray laser, which transforms a nuclear explosion into beam energy. Propaganda, however, has been ordered to emphasize the so-called nonnuclear ABM since, as one of the leaders of the "star wars" program, (J.Johnson), admitted, the use of nuclear charges "in some way ruins the whole idea."

This is true. It spoils the party. It is harder to fool your own people as well as the others. When suggesting to nonnuclear countries that they cooperate with Washington on the "strategic initiative," the whisper is: Don't miss the chance to actually get on a level with the powers possessing a nuclear potential. But that's a separate topic.

Let's get back to R. Reagan's assessment: It is all rather nebulous, and it's not clear what, if anything, will come of it. The firm is giving no guarantees, but what if the physicists and engineers excel themselves? After all, according to the laws of aerodynamics, June beetles should not be able to fly, but they do. Perhaps the new "initiative" will come off too.

Let us assume that the vast sums the U.S. Administration is mobilizing for the "anti-missile defense with space-based components" -- four times as much as it took to create the atom bomb and one-and-a-half times as much as has been spent in the past 30 years on all scientific research connected with military missiles -- is all spent as announced. Unlike the atom scientists and missile designers, today's planners are dealing with the laws of physics and with the human factor. If the other countries deem it inexpedient to adapt to the United States and follow it in changing -- quoting P. Nitze here -- their "general approach to strategy as a whole," they will be in a position to increase the number of unknown quantities the scientists and engineers will have to rack their brains over, almost ad infinitum. Alas, c'est la vie; often there is only one path to success, but a great many to failure.

There is absolutely no need to double or treble the number of strategic delivery vehicles of the present type to make the "strategic shield" lose credibility. Scientists calculate that this would be achieved at a fraction of the expenditure, using heat shields, making missiles rotate, coating them with wave-and light-absorbing materials and so forth. It need not be stressed that the antimissile complexes are no less sensitive to the very same technologies they will possess.

I don't need to mention the disproportionate expenditure involved in the selection of systems. Former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger reckons that today defense technology is three times more expensive than offense technology. Suppose that at some point in the 21st century this ratio is 2:1. The question of the most economically advantageous way of ensuring adequate security in an arms race situation will not have lost its importance. Not for nothing is C. Weinberger recommending that the "real cost" of the available military potential be calculated by adding up all expenditure on it since 1959, plus expenditure on replacing its components at the necessary intervals. Against this background, the cost of the ABM system, according to his estimates, should not appear excessive.

To make it more convincing the secretary omits the details. States have already spent the bulk of the money for the creation of the existing security systems; capital investments have yet to be made in the development of antimissile systems. It is as if the Pentagon chief has not noticed the enormous distance that separates yesterday's from today's technology and the rise in its cost, which has broken all records. The ABM systems, if they are developed, are destined to go through similar teething troubles and growing pains, becoming more complex and more expensive. The executive personnel can ignore the estimates and budgets, but, before the solution of the ABM tasks proper, the customer will have to find a bottomless barrel from which he can pull the endless billions.

Rivalry in the development of military technology can only be halted by political decision, it certainly cannot be halted by the creation of countertechnology. I doubt very much that Washington is unaware of this. The planners, especially in the military sphere, are taking all conceivable and inconceivable possibilities into account. The Americans are not launching a cycle of abstract research of some kind, sprinkled with sentimentality. They are opening the flood-gates to a cycle of action and reaction, of threat and counterthreat, and of life on the edge of the crater of a fire-breathing volcano -- a cycle of unprecedented intensity and scale which will be exhausting for all the peoples. In short, no matter how the work that has begun in the United States ends, there can only one result -- fiercer strong-arm confrontation, destabilization of the situation, and a greater danger of war.

Many U.S. scientists and politicians are bringing the facts to R. Reagan, trying to convince him that the "star wars" concept will bring the United States nothing but harm, but their arguments and statistics are ignored in favor of the opinions of other experts, who give assurances that nothing is impossible in this world. You only have to ask and the money is yours.

In the United States there have been various interpretations of what is happening. Some associate the passion for "superweapons" with Washington's allergy to any political tones and nuances that it considers seditious. They hint that it is impossible for a figure as ambitious as R. Reagan to immediately renounce his own creation -- "star wars." There are references to space being a gold mine for U.S. monopolies for decades to come and their interests being permanently inscribed in capital letters in the administration's calendar. THE WASHINGTON POST does not mince its words: "Star wars' basically represent the prospect of fabulous new riches for the 'military-industrial' complex."

Each of these arguments carries some weight, but one clearly has to dig deeper. It would be useful to look at the birth certificate of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," remove some of the fig leaves from its family tree, and scrutinize the soil in which it flowers and bears fruit. Let us try to do this in the next article.

SPEAKES' REMARKS ON NUCLEAR BALANCE EXAMINED

PM150859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh: "Contrary to the Facts"]

["While the new Soviet proposals set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev in an interview with an editor of the newspaper PRAVDA are being attentively studied in different countries, some representatives of the U.S. Administration displayed strange haste in their public statements and immediately declared their negative attitude to them.

In connection with the swiftness shown, in particular, by White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in rejecting the new Soviet initiatives, one cannot help asking the question: Had he enough time even to read these proposals, let alone to carefully study and correlate them with everything else, and first and foremost with the actual facts?

Other American officials have joined in the campaign of discrediting the Soviet proposal for putting an end to a further buildup of the nuclear arsenals on earth, on ending preparations for the creation of weapons for deployment in outer space, and, on this basis, going over immediately to drafting an agreement on a cut in the accumulated weapons stocks. This campaign is aimed at belittling the significance of the Soviet Union's unilateral renunciation of a further deployment of its medium-range missiles, until November this year, and suspension of other counter-measures in Europe. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, the president's adviser for national security affairs R. McFarlane, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, interviews the question of the USSR's alleged superiority in various types of weapons.

They have gone so far as to claim that the USSR has a ten to one advantage in Europe as regards the medium-range weapons compared with the United States and NATO. A ten to one advantage, no more and no less! Why not a two hundred, or five hundred to one, why not say such a thing? No, they insist on a ten to one advantage, without going into too much detail, yet, details are very important; without them a discussion of such problems is meaningless.

It is well known that there is an equilibrium, a rough parity between the USSR and the NATO countries in all of these weapons. This is also admitted by American military leaders themselves, not by those who are in charge of propaganda, but by those who due to their official duties have to stick to the facts. So let us look at the facts.

Maybe the facts bear out parity as a whole, but what if the USSR really has some advantage in Europe as compared with the United States and NATO as regards the medium-range nuclear weapons? Such an advantage is nonexistent. There is rough parity in Europe too.

Note these figures: The USA has already deployed nearly 200 Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Beligum. If one adds to this figure the nuclear missile potential of France and Britain by April 1 this year, it turns out that NATO has 362 medium-range missiles in Europe. Considering the number of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons, the USA and NATO have in Europe half again as many nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union.

Speaking after that about some ten to one advantage of the USSR is not simply bad propaganda, but an utter lie designed to deceive those who do not know the first thing about these matters, have no knowledge of the facts, or have lost any idea of the realities. One can, perhaps, meet such people in the United States, but in the first place, it could be unjust to list all Americans among them, and second, why should such soap bubbles be sent flying against other people, including against the European countries where the population is better informed? What sense is there in it?

They in Washington see some sense in such devices, but there is probably only one: to complete, whatever the price, the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the West European countries. It is not fortuitous that while declaring the Soviet initiatives inappropriate and saying that there is nothing new in them, the same Mr Speakes explicitly said: Whatever proposals the Soviet Union puts forward, the USA will all the same deploy 572 Pershing II and Tomahawk (cruise) missiles in Western Europe. This is the whole point. They in Washington are busy carrying out the operation "for a nuclear missile Europe."

Therefore, they do not wish to see or hear anything, and seem to be inclined to any, to put it mildly, free handling of the facts and figures.

PRAVDA CITIES FULBRIGHT, ARMACOST ON MORATORIUM

PM121311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "For Peace and Life on Earth"]

[Excerpt] 10 Apr -- The Soviet Union's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and to suspend the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe, and likewise its proposal that the USSR and the United States should introduce throughout the period of the Geneva talks a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research work -- testing, and deployment of space assault armaments, is an important positive step toward curbing the arms race both in Europe and beyond, W. Fulbright, prominent American politician, public figure, and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has said.

Official Washington, has to take account of the opinion of broad circles of the American and international public, states that the Soviet proposals "are being seriously studied." However, in reality, U.S. ruling circles, as emerges from statements by high-ranking administration spokesmen, are not so much "studying" these proposals as seeking pretexts to turn them down. A statement by D. Regan, White House chief of staff, made in California where the President is on vacation, is typical in this regard. Citing a "need to carry out a lot of preparatory work," he in fact declined to answer a question about the prospects for holding a Soviet-American summit. It is well known that Washington resorts to precisely these kinds of "arguments" whenever it wants to bury the essence of a question in verbal dispute.

Journalists have also drawn attention to the attempts by U.S. Under Secretary of State Armacost to distort the meaning of the Soviet decision to introduce a moratorium on deploying its medium-range missiles and to suspend other countermeasures in Europe. This decision, which is an act of goodwill on the part of the USSR, is interpreted by Armacost as a "proposal" whereby the Soviet Union pursues its own self-interested aims. Commentators are noting in this regard that the United States itself has not carried out a single action in recent years which could be regarded as practical confirmation of the White House's much-trumpeted statements about a "desire to exclude nuclear weapons from the life of mankind."

LACK OF U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVES HIT

LD141811 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Although spring is not favoring us with good weather, it cannot stop the calendar, and the most important sign of the present spring is the mass peace marches in which hundreds of thousands of people in various countries of Western Europe are taking part. They are protesting not only against the deployment of American first-strike missiles, on their land but also against Washington's plans to spread the arms race into space. This is very significant. It is hoped in Washington that the antiwar movement, above all in Europe, will not notice the danger of the star wars plans. All this, they say, is not realistic yet: We are only speaking about so-called research, and there is no question as yet of deploying space weapons. Precisely: as yet.

Speaking to a PRAVDA editor, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev defined the essence of the Washington logic of the militarization of space. While speaking about defense, they are preparing for attack; while advertising a space shield, they are forging a space sword. Of course, such a position is radically contradictory to the aims of the very important Geneva talks. Here I would like to point out two main features. In the first place, the question is being decided of whether or not a new qualitative leap in the arms race, unprecedented in human history, is to come about. This is the kind of leap that the spread of the arms race to space would represent. Secondly, the future direction of Soviet-American relations is being decided, and on this -- you will understand yourselves -- depends much in the world at large.

This process, as the Americans themselves like to put it, is not a one-way street. We cannot get by here without reciprocity. Just look at what happens. Every new Soviet initiative runs into a blank wall erected in Washington at once, without the slightest analysis or serious consideration. Even when officials there declare that these initiatives are, as they say, being studied, in practice this means they are looking for excuses to turn them down.

In recent days the Soviet Union has proposed two new important foreign-policy initiatives. You know them well. We are proposing that for the whole period of the Geneva talks the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on the creation, including research work, the testing, and the deploying of space strike-weapons, and that they should freeze their strategic offensive arms. At the same time, the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe should be stopped, and correspondingly also the build-up of our countermeasures. Secondly, demonstrating good will, the Soviet Union has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and has halted the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The moratorium is effective until November this year.

But Washington refuses to respond to these positive steps, and in practice rashly rejects the Soviet initiatives. More than that, some Washington officials try to distort the meaning and spirit of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium, accusing us of self-interested aims. The question arises: Why? Why did some officials in Washington give such a swift negative reaction to the new peace-loving Soviet initiative. The answer suggests itself. Evidently the current U.S. Administration is not interested in real disarmament, is not interested in stopping the arms race. It is quite characteristic that the U.S. itself, over recent years; has not made a single concrete step which might confirm their alluring rhetoric in favor of peace and disarmament. This is precisely the fundamental difference between the Soviet and American approach to solving the burning problems of disarmament and removing the threat of nuclear war.

This, it must be said, is now well understood all over the world, including in the United States itself. Our new initiatives, Moscow's signal, as they are called, are receiving more and more support even in countries which are America's allies. The Soviet initiatives have given a powerful impulse to the antiwar movement, whose slogans happen to coincide with those positive steps which our country has taken.

WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES TO HOLD SUMMIT IN APRIL

NC140844 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, April 14 (AFP) -- A summit will be held before the end of this month in Warsaw to announce the renewal of the Warsaw Pact, reliable East European sources said today.

The party leaders of the Warsaw Pact's seven member countries are expected to renew the treaty without modification for 20 years, with an automatic extension of another 10 years, the sources indicated.

The East bloc's military alliance was signed initially in 1955 for a period of 30 years. It was to have expired on June 5.

The exact dates of the summit have not been disclosed, but the known commitments of the party leaders allow two time periods when it could be held, either April 25 and 26 or April 29 and 30.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party meets in plenary session for one or two days at the beginning of next week. The East German head of state, Erich Honecker, is to visit Italy from April 23 to 24. Weekends are traditionally excluded for the purposes of summits.

TASS ON EXPANSION OF SFRY LINKS WITH CEMA

LD130848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1803 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TASS) -- Yugoslavia's cooperation with CEMA countries is developing successfully and has good prospects for the future. This is the main conclusion of participants in a conference, which ended today in Belgrade, on strengthening Yugoslav links with CEMA countries.

It was pointed out that in 1963-83, the volume of Yugoslav trade with this group of states grew 20 fold. Experts here believe that reciprocal trade in goods and services during the next 5-year period may amount to some $74 billion. Currently Yugoslavia's major foreign trade partner is the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia has concluded over 70 multilateral agreements on production specialization and some 60 contracts on scientific and technical cooperation with CEMA countries.

Speakers at the conference noted Yugoslav organizations' interest in participating in the implementation of new programs of cooperation within the CEMA framework, particularly concerning construction of a gas pipeline, pulp production plant, and continuation of construction of atomic power stations in CEMA countries.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Apr 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Kim Antonovich Gerasimov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, NOVOYE VREMYA observer, and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

Gorbachev Proposal

[Text] [Charikov] Hello there, dear comrades. The new Soviet initiatives aimed at reaching an accord in the sphere of limiting nuclear missile armaments have become one of the most important events of international life in the past week. These proposals were set out in the talk of Comrade Gorbachev with the PRAVDA editor. They were mentioned once more during his meeting with O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The whole of the world press, as well as prominent state and public figures of various countries, have appreciated the voluntary pledge of the Soviet Union not to deploy its medium-range missiles until November. The introduction of this moratorium has already been called a gesture of goodwill everywhere in the world. It is hardly possible to find a better definition for the new constructive move of the Soviet leadership. In the course of recent days, this move is being widely commented on in the pages of the world press; observers reach a common conclusion that the Soviet Union strives not in word but in deed to ease the world situation, to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as to reach tangible results in the new talks on missile and space armaments currently being held in Geneva. Sincerity of intentions, political will; this is what is typical of the Soviet Union's position. This pronouncement belongs to the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, but it can also be seen in other press organs. The Soviet Government's declaration introducing the moratorium has been received with approval by quite a number of prominent figures in West European countries.

But the United States, the country to which this Soviet declaration is addressed, as is known, announced it unacceptable in a suspicious hurry. The refusal of the White House administration to talk about disarmament in a serious way against the background of persistent moves by the Soviet Union initially caused surprise and then denunciation. The White House did not even bother to read the Soviet initiative attentively and derive the proper meaning from it. This particular hurry has done a disservice to the administration. The sincerity of Washington's intentions has proved to be very dubious. One can now see quite a lot of criticism in the American press of the White House position.

[Tsoppi] You know, Igor Pavlovich, I would call the reaction of official Washington to the peace-loving gesture of our country an instinctive one rather than a conscious one. The haste made in giving a negative reply to the constructive initiative of the Soviet side reflected, it seems to me, some kind of bewilderment, a lack of readiness to talk about the most important problems of our time in a sensible way, even fear of such a conversation. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has declared that as of 8 April it is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and that it is suspending the introduction of other retaliatory measures in Europe. The United States, unfortunately apparently obeying a conditioned reflex in the place of sober political reason, declared that it is not going to follow our example and that it does not intend to stop the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

What are the arguments? There are no arguments involved, apart, of course, from the assertion about some Soviet superiority in this sphere, which has long proved to be groundless and can hardly be an argument at all, or attempts to present the Soviet initiative, which is of major importance, as some commonplace piece of propaganda. For the time being, the essence of the U.S. position is contained in the fact that while carrying on with the Geneva talks on the reduction of armaments, they are trying to use the talks as a diplomatic screen allowing them to continue and accelerate the arms race; while speaking aloud about defense, to go on with offensive preparations; while advertising a space shield, to forge a space sword; while giving vague promises to eliminate nuclear weapons, to build up its arsenals. Therefore, we can state that the U.S. Administration has not yet overcome an ice-age complex. A political will for the real strengthening of peace is still absent in Washington.

I am covinced, however, that there is every reason to be optimistic today. This is not at all groundless but, I would say, quite realistic. And this is notwithstanding the fact that now a very alarming, and let's face it, a very dangerous situation has developed in the world due to U.S. efforts. However, one should not think that the Soviet Union and the United States are doomed to confrontation, for a nuclear duel would leave no survivors, neither among the duelists nor among their seconds. True, a historical debate is going on between the two systems. It is also true that the new world, the world of socialism that was born in October 1917, that won a victory in May 1945, has thrown a challenge to the old one, but this is a peaceful challenge. Our country has never threatened anybody and has never attacked anybody. We are far from assuming that the Old World has to be done away with, and we think that the fundamental principle of our foreign policy -- peaceful coexistence -- corresponds to interests of all peoples, and its means honest cooperation, including Soviet-American cooperation. Of course, it also means dialogue, continuation of dialogue, development of a fruitful dialogue. That is because, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized in his conversation with O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the present time dictates the necessity for the people who shape the policies of both countries to talk to each other. This is not just wishful thinking, this is an active political position that rejects the psychosis of despair and doom. In this connection, I think the report about a new meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz, which is scheduled for mid-May, is extremely important, as well as the fact that the meeting will take place in Vienna, in the very heart of Europe, the peoples of which are far from being indifferent to the peaceful efforts undertaken by our country.

[Gerasimov] Yes, Viktor Aleksandrovich, I completely agree with your opinion, especially as regards the fact that reaction on the part of the West is often instinstive, but at the same time, I want to stress the fact that it is as much instinctive as it is purposeful. The fact is, our initiatives are really hushed up on purpose. Of course, they are reported on the spot, immediately. You cannot take that away either from the BBC, the Voice of America, or from other radio and television services of the West. But this is where it stops. There are no detailed accounts, no detailed impartial analysis of any kind. Without even pausing for breath, each Soviet initiative is declared to be propaganda and rhetoric on the spot; we have already talked about this. Not only do the news media behave in this way, but this also the pattern of behavior of White House officials, and such pronouncements are immediately spread all over the world by radio and television stations. As a result, millions of people in the West hear that the Soviet initiatives are just propaganda, but at the same time have not the slightest idea about what they really contain. Of course, some articles are published in the so-called serious newspapers, LE MONDE, THE TIMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, but they are read by a ridiculously small percentage of the population of the West, and the masses do not have access to authentic information, authentic knowledge.

This is the price of the vaunted freedom of information in that world in the West which allows itself to be called free.

Austrian Liberation

[Charikov] You mentioned Vienna, Viktor Aleksandrovich, as the venue for the forthcoming meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz. I would like to refer to that city again, but in a somewhat different context. April 13, 1945 was a very memorable date for Vienna; on that day the Soviet Army completely liberated the Austrian capital from the German invaders. As our correspondents reported, celebrations to mark this date were held the day before, on Friday. I worked for several years as a radio and television correspondent in Vienna, and on that spring day I saw for myself the emotion and sentiment with which the residents of the city came to the center of Vienna, to Schwarzenberg Square, where there is a monument to the Soviet soldiers and liberators. Soviet soldiers did indeed enter Austria as liberators. They brought long-awaited peace to Austrian soil, torn by war and years of occupation, to a country that had been one of the first victims of Hitlerite fascism. A distinctive feature of this anniversary in Austria is that the celebrations are linked with two other dates -- the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty signed on 15 May 1955 in Belevedere Palace, and the 40th anniversary of the Austro-Soviet Friendship Society, which was set up literally a few months after the liberation of the city from the fascist invaders. These two dates are to be festively celebrated this year. In preparation for the celebrations, the Austro-Soviet Friendship Society issued a news letter, which contains an article by Mrs Gertha Firnberg, its president. Here is what her article says -- I shall quote from it, if I may, because it contains a very characteristic statement: For Austria, 1945 was a year that determined its fate. It was a turning point, the year in which it was liberated from the yoke and horrors of national socialism, and in which its statehood was restored. The Austrian Republic was reborn 40 years ago. The name of Austria, which disappeared from the geographical maps as a result of Nazi aggression, lives again. Austrians have a very good understanding of the fact that they owe their freedom and the restoration of their independence to the Soviet Army, which put an end to long years of fascist occupation.

[Tsoppi] Yes, in the past 40 years Europeans have grown used to peace. It is a good thing to get used to. The Europeans have no intention of getting used to the idea of the inevitability of war. And the socialist countries -- and herein, of course, lies their great historical mission -- are doing everything to reduce and, in the final analysis, to eliminate the danger of war altogether. Our countries have a most important, effective instrument for this -- the Warsaw Pact organization.

Warsaw Pact History

Let us recall how it was. It was 1955. A mere 10 years had elapsed since the great victory. NATO, a military and political bloc that came into being as a result of the course directed against the socialist countries by the imperialist states, led by the United States, had been in existence since 1949. At their conference in Paris in 1954, they included West Germany in the Atlantic alliance, having given their blessing and encouragement to its remilitarization. All this made it impossible in effect to organize the system of European collective security that the Soviet Union had unceasingly been calling for, that it had been calling for and doing everything to set up. It was only when it became clear that international imperialism was with impunity preparing to draw all the European countries into a new armed conflict in order to wreck the progressive development of socialist Europe that the Warsaw Pact was set up.

The motivation of the participants was the necessity of guaranteeing the requisite conditions for peaceful creative labor by our peoples, and at the same time, the Warsaw Pact took upon itself the noble mission of protecting the whole of Europe, and thus the whole world, against a military catastrophe. The past 3 decades have proven that this was the only correct, wise, and farsighted decision. To this day, the Warsaw Pact is a decisive factor in the process of shaping present-day international relations, relations that rule out the possibility of military solutions to European and world problems. The joint, concerted, coordinate actions of the participant-states of the pact have guaranteed the immutability of the postwar setup in Europe and the preservation of the realities that arose as a result of the rout of Hitlerism.

Yes, of course, there are forces in Western Europe and the United States today that are awfully unhappy about the political map of Europe -- the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, which affirmed Europe's peaceful borders, are anathematized by them. However, these are all futile lamentations and altogether hopeless illusions. It is given to no one to carve up this map anew, and that is specifically and above all because the Warsaw Pact exists. The policies of the members are the opposite of the NATO position of strength policy. Our socialist policy, as declared in the wording of the treaty, is in spirit of sincere cooperation to participate in all international actions aimed at maintaining international peace and security. The parties to the treaty have said repeatedly that they would agree to dissolve it simultaneously with the dissolution of NATO. Until we live to see that longed-for day, the Warsaw Pact is necessary, as is its further strengthening, in order to continue to counter the imperialist policy of confrontation, animosity, and tension with the policy of detente, honest and constructive dialogue, and cooperation.

If, for instance, the NATO countries make any sort of response to the numerous peaceful and sensible initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, Europe can heave a sigh of relief. There was, for instance, the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peace between the Warsaw Pact members and the North Atlantic pact. The answer was a resounding no. Proposals on not increasing and on reducing military spending, on ridding our continent of chemical weapons, and so on, were also rejected out of hand in the same way.

Such a categorically negative position, heedless of common sense, running counter to the vital interests of all Europeans, is extremely convenient for the United States, which has already virtually condemned Western Europe to the fate of a nuclear hostage. And therefore, Western newspapers express surprise to no purpose at the fact that anti-American slogans flutter over antiwar demonstrations that are now taking place in West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Britain, France, and other NATO countries.

[Gerasimov] On this same theme -- peace 40 years after the great victory -- I would like, comrades, to also draw your attention to the following: The victory over fascism, in which our country played a decisive role, gave the most powerful impetus to the national liberation movements in the world. The disintegration of colonial empires began and snowballed. Dozens of new independent states sprang up out of the ruins of the colonial system of imperialism. The map of the world changed in the most fundamental way. Together with this, the gains of political independence did not automatically save the liberated states from social and economic backwardness and other problems rooted in the colonial past. The present acute internal crises in a number of Asian and African countries emanate from there.

Coup in Sudan

[Charikov] As now, for example, in Sudan, it seems to me that the military coup which took place there last Saturday should in no way be considered as something unexpected.

[Gerasimov] By no means. The coup took place against the backdrop of a most acute political and economic and social crisis affecting that country. This crisis, if you can call it that, was brewing during all the 16 years that President Numayri was in power, during which he evolved more and more to the right in his views, from revolutionary democracy to religious obscurantism, and of course a stake in U.S. imperialism as a means of support for his regime. A country possessing the richest natural resources -- don't forget it lies in the fertile Nile valley -- and it has oil among its mineral wealth -- became unable to feed itself. Sudan's foreign debt, a country with a population of 20 million, reached $9 billion. This means $450 per head of the population. Considering that the per capita income is $330, the situation is simply catastrophic. Moreover, the president himself, according to data in the Arab press, was cunning enough to deposit $22 million in his Swiss bank accounts, and apart from that, it is reported that he has accounts in a multitude of other countries.

In the United States they like to reason that only countries in Africa that have chosen a capitalist path of development are developing their economies successfully and raising the living standard of the population. The falseness of this proposition can be seen with particular clarity in the example of Sudan. The rejection of a course for progressive reforms has not brought prosperity to Sudan despite the fact that it has become second only to Egypt in the U.S. assistance it receives. No, of course some people were very pleased -- let's say the parasitic bourgeoisie that became rich out of speculative export-import operations. And of course Washington, which got the chance to use Sudan as a bridgehead for its Rapid Deployment Forces in a strategically important region of the globe, at the junction of northern and tropical Africa and at the western approaches to the Persian Gulf Zone. American and other Western private companies obtained broad access to the exploitation of Sudan's natural wealth. But in addition, international banks, where the United States runs the show, persistently demanded, and finally prevailed, that prices be raised on basic consumer goods and that taxes be raised. And so, all of these reasons in their totality led to the explosion. In the final analysis, as you know, power in Khartoum was taken over by the military, headed by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Siwar Al-Dhahab. They released political prisoners from prisons and arrested figures from the former regime, with the exception of course of Numayri, who is reported to be in Egypt.

It is difficult as yet to say how events will develop further. The new regime has obtained a very difficult inheritance. Blatant pressure from Washington is being put on it. Together with this, if we judge from the utterances of the American press, they are very concerned in the United States with what has taken place in Sudan. Numayri, THE WASHINGTON POST laments, had done much of value for the United States. He supported the spread of U.S. influence in the region and ensured support for the Camp David agreements. It is hard to express it more frankly. U.S. policy in the Near East has again appeared before the whole world as a policy which the Arab peoples decisively reject.

Nicaragua Situation

[Charikov] I would now like to move to another continent and to recall events in another hotspot, in Central America.

The situation there is getting more and more inflamed. Not that long ago, President Reagan made a statement which contained, as he himself called them, new initiatives to resolve the situation in the region. But as far as the word new is concerned, then indeed the ideas expressed by Reagan do contain an element of newness. For example, they contain new categorical demands on the Nicaraguan Government to hold talks with representatives of counterrevolutionary bands. There is another innovation too, namely, the holding of new elections in Nicaragua. Clearly, as far as Reagan is concerned, a lawful Nicaraguan Government doesn't exist even though it was forced as a result of general elections in November last year. You see, he needs elections all over again with a suitable outcome for the United States, as for example in El Salvador. But are these, if I may say so, initiatives of the U.S. President acceptable to the people of Nicaragua?

What negotiations with the ringleaders of the gangs of contras can there be talk of, if in practice those bandits represent no one except, of course, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. By imposing upon the Nicaraguan Government a dialogue with counterrevolutionary elements, Reagan wants, as it were, to legitimize their existence as a political force. It is hard to say on what the U.S. President was counting when he came out with his ultimatum demands and plainly unacceptable ideas. Most likely he expected the Nicaraguan Government to turn them down, and then he would be able to loudly proclaim to the whole world that one cannot resolve the conflict by peaceful means, that the Nicaraguan leaders are intransigent, and so forth. In short, he would be able to justify both direct military aid to the rebels and also to lay the groundwork for direct armed interference by the United States itself. It is precisely in this context that the U.S. boycott of the efforts of the Contadora Group countries and the breakdown of the talks that were being held in Mexico between representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and the United States should be considered.

[Tsoppi] Returning to the 40th anniversary, I should like to say the following. I think that one of the most important historical lessons or conclusions from the great victory and from the 40 years that we have been living in peace is, in particular, the fact that no people can under any circumstances let down their vigilance, first and foremost in the face of the growing military danger, but not only that.

Fascism's Revival

However outlandish it might seem, we are witnessing fresh attempts to revive and resurrect fascism in its various manifestations. The well-known phrase from Bertolt Brecht that says the womb that bore the foul creature is still capable of bearing fruit has unfortunately not ceased to be topical even in the present day. It is indeed still capable of bearing fruit. Those whom it is customary to refer to as the people living eternally in the past have still not repudiated their dream of getting their revenge in the future. I am speaking not only of the West German revanchists who loudly proclaim their claims, for instance, to Polish lands and sing the praises of Hitlerism in every way.

Even in France, which one would think had developed an immunity to fascism 40 years ago by surviving the Hitlerite occupation, its black ideas have once again acquired civic status. The extreme right-wing National Front Party, which is headed by Le Pen, a former OAS [Secret Army Organization] man, who in his time tortured Algerian patriots, is now acting evermore brazenly and provocatively on the French political stage. The public sermons of frenzied hate being delivered by the National Front always contain two themes that are characteristic of fascism among all peoples and at all times, namely, anti-communism and racism. Indeed, the matter is not limited just to rhetoric.

Inflamed by Le Pen's speeches, the young fascists are already going over to open terror. They are killing or even sometimes burning alive foreign workers residing in France, including Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, and Turks, and are more often than not doing so with impunity. Their fuehrer, who once uttered the now well-known formula that an SS man in uniform is the same for him as a priest in vestments, is now promising in the elections to the National Assembly that will be held in May next year to get as many as 100 of his own deputies elected and at the same time is even putting forward his candidacy for the Presidency.

[Gerasimov] Yes, comrades, World War II taught mankind many lessons. Unfortunately, however, not all of these lessons have been assimilated. At the same time, and I think this should be stressed, it is by no means those forces that are seized with nostalgia for the times of Hitler that are currently determing the course of world history.

[Charikov] That is quite so. The course of world history is now undoubtedly being determined by other motivating factors and other forces. These forces are coming out more and more actively and resolutely for strengthening peace and the security of peoples, for widespread international cooperation and the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war. They constitute a powerful movement that is resisting the intrigues of world imperialism. This movement has at its head the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community.

On the eve of May Day, the international festival of the working people, our party's Central Committee has issued slogans in accordance with tradition. They give a concise formulation of the main goals and tasks of national economic construction in our country. Great prominence is given in the slogans to international affairs too. In the conditions of the present very complex international situation, the CPSU Central Committee calls for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. It appeals to the peoples of all countries to step up the struggle to remove the threat of a world nuclear war and to avert an arms race in space and to halt it on earth. The May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee are imbued with concern for the fate of peace and its preservation, and with optimism and faith in the fact that war can be averted.

Here, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. On behalf of the participants, I thank you for your attention. Till we meet again. All the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' PROPOSES REGULAR SUMMITS

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[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Path of Reason

The past week has been filled with political events. The center of world public attention has been the major new initiatives by the USSR put forward in the conversation of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the editor of PRAVDA. The results of the Soviet leaders' meetings with the U.S. House of Representatives delegation headed by House Speaker T. O'Neill have been the subject of lively comment.

The socialist community states have unanimously supported the USSR's new peace initiatives.

Representatives of various political forces are welcoming the Soviet proposal that the USSR and the United States introduce for the entire duration of the talks in Geneva a moratorium on the creation, including research work, and on the testing and deployment of space strike weapons and freeze their strategic offensive arsenals. The Soviet Union's decision to introduce until November of this year a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and to suspend [priostanovit] the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe has met with widespread support. At the same time, of course, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe should be terminated. The USSR's initiatives elicited the approval of the participants in the antiwar movement who have been marching along the roads of West Europe in Easter peace marches.

It was precisely this kind of reaction from the world public that the U.S. ruling circles feared most. The myth of the "Russians' perfidious schemes" was exploded for the umpteenth time. Clearly in order to breathe at least some life into it, the White House hastened to brush the new Soviet proposal aside and declared it to be "propaganda."

Well, according to this "logic," the administration will have to lay a charge of "Red propaganda" against the 60 percent and more of its compatriots who, according to polls, advocate a freeze on the nuclear missile arsenals of the USSR and the United States. And at the same time, against the 38 members of the U.S. House of Representatives who recently sent a letter to the President containing an appeal to "propose to the Soviet side the concluding of a bilateral agreement aimed at ending the further testing and deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic and space arms." Isn't the U.S. Administration now in the position of the widow in Gogol who flogged herself?

"The West," KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER (FRG) notes, "can think of nothing new except claims that it is a question of propaganda tricks or attempts to enshrine Soviet superiority. But how is it possible to ensure disarmament unless you at least halt the arms buildup as a beginning?"

If you're in too much of a hurry, you'll make a laughing stock of yourself, as the saying goes. Washington clearly realized this, despite Easter time enfeeblement, and attempted to provide at least some grounds for its negative attitude toward the new Soviet proposals, particularly the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles. The grating "numbers game," at which the Pentagon propagandists have become particularly expert, began. Their method of counting Soviet missiles according to the principle that"40 kopeks plus 40 kopeks makes R1.40" has long been familiar. And on this occasion, too, further phony calculations about a "correlation of forces that is not in NATO's favor," which have been drawn up according to the same old method, are spreading through the Western press. As always, their authors "forget" to take the French and British nuclear missiles into account. Yet, as the Cox-Newhouse Information Service (United States) testifies, for instance, those are "targeted on major cities and other targets on the USSR's territory." If you take this into account, a different numbers game emerges. Nor does NATO take into account the U.S. nuclear-capable bombers based in Europe or the U.S. shipborne missiles and artillery shells containing nuclear munitions. Who are the Pentagon and the NATO leadership trying to fool? Perhaps the uninitiated. They believe that by juggling with figures, they will conceal the self-evident truth -- the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority, but is merely maintaining approximate equality, parity with the NATO countries in terms of various types of nuclear arms. Incidentally, this was conclusively proven, with the use of specific facts and figures, to the delegation of U.S. congressmen at the meeting in the Kremlin.

Alas, Washington does not proceed from logic, which dictates the need to seek an immediate way out of the extremely dangerous situation prevailing on our planet.

Mankind is now faced with a choice: Either an arms race in all directions and an increase in the threat of war, or the strengthening of universal security and lasting peace for all. The goodwill of the governments of the great powers is now judged precisely by what choice they make. The Washington administration's practical actions unfortunately attest that both its diplomacy and its approach to the talks are literally subordinate to the manufacturers of missiles, bombers, and nuclear submarines. The White House did not hesitate to use even the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks as a fixer for the military-industrial complex and publicity man for the MX first strike missile. Advertising for "star wars" is also in full swing. Attempts are also being made to involve the allies in work on this technology. Now that more and more new facts are coming to light, it is clear that it is a question certainly not of a "defense initiative," but of a new variety of offensive space weapons by means of which the United States is hoping to increase its nuclear missile potential a hundredfold.

This venture, which was first portrayed as some kind of innocent study, virtually a laboratory study, will cost at least $1 trillion. Hundreds of millions have already been spent. In Livermore, California, for instance, a giant complex to create a powerful "Nova" laser capable of destroying a target with a 100 trillion-watt beam of rays was commissioned a few days ago. It cost $176 million. The arguments regarding the "purely research" nature of such ventures do not withstand even elementary criticism. The United States is actively developing powerful laser weapons.

Attempts are being made to reassure the public of the United States and other Western countries, and assurances are being given that it will be possible to use the new weapons virtually 90 percent for "peaceful purposes." Well, of course it can be said that sooner or later they will beat their swords into plowshares, but will there be anyone to do the beating if they move the arms race into space, which will sharply increase the likelihood of an outbreak of nuclear war that might consume all mankind? Yes, the development of the international situation is at a line that it is extremely dangerous to cross. It is time for those who are pushing the world toward the edge of the nuclear abyss to stop and think. The value of the new Soviet proposals lies precisely in the fact that they demonstrate how the threatening catastrophe can be prevented.

The Washington cold war mammoths among the "neoconservatives" sound the alarm every time even any prospect of a thaw in Soviet-American relations emerges. They clearly prefer not to extricate them from their ice age condition. But such anticommunist relics constitute a minority of the American people. The majority realizes that the differences between our countries' social systems and ideologies are no reason to curtail relations, still less to inflame enmity.

It realizes that it is time to end the hate campaign against the USSR. It is necessary to return to the practice — which repeatedly proved its worth in the past -- of mutually advantageous cooperation, talks, political consultations, and regular summit meetings. What is needed for this is political will on the part of the leaders of the USSR and the United States. That will exists on the Soviet side.

Advocates of the "Contras"

After the White House had celebrated the "victory over Congress," from which it managed to extract the appropriations for 21 MX first-strike missiles, the U.S. Administration began to prepare for another assault on Capitol Hill. This time the stakes would appear to be lower. It is a question of appropriating $14 million for the CIA-led Nicaraguan "contras."

This operation is being carried out, incidentally, by the same methods with which the MX was forced through. Then attempts were made to convince Congress that unless it provided the money for these supermissiles, "the Russians will have no incentive to negotiate in Geneva." Unfortunately, the attempts succeeded. The claim now is: "A refusal of the request for these $14 million will weaken the incentive for Nicaragua's Government to reach agreement on a cease-fire." With whom? The "contras," of course, the gangs who for more than 3 years now have been trying unsuccessfully to gain a foothold on Nicaraguan territory.

It is clear to any sober-minded person that "to be or not to be?" is no Hamlet's question for the "contras." It is only in official Washington that they come into the category of "freedom fighters." The U.S. press has repeatedly reported that the CIA recruits all kinds of rabble ready to kill, burn, and plunder for a few dollars as members of these gangs of "champions." So if the CIA tells the "contras" to exist, they will, and if it doesn't, they will go back to the lairs from which they were dragged out to "defend democracy."

Recently the living corpses from Nicaragua's Somozist past were even vouchsafed audiences in the White House. The U.S. Administration makes no secret of the fact that it would like to see the "contra" ringleaders in the place of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua. However, this wish coincides neither with the opinion of the majority of Nicaraguans and most of the American people nor with the sentiments of many senators and congressmen, who are aware that interference in Nicaragua's affairs is unpopular in their electoral districts.

Realizing that it is awkward to be an officer who is the only one marching in step, the White House made a desperate attempt to call its "company" -- the American public and Congress -- to order. At a press conference on 4 April, President Reagan called on "both sides to lay down their arms and accept the offer of talks." From Congress he demanded "the immediate release of the 14 million already appropriated," promising to use them (until 1 June) "for food and medicine."

Managua rightly described this "peace initiative" as an ultimatum that is "both ridiculous and impertinent." How else can you assess an order to a legally elected and internationally recognized government to "lay down its arms" and hold "talks" with CIA-hired murderers and saboteurs?

There has been no shortage of scathing assessments in the U.S. Congress either. T. O'Neill called Reagan's "peace plan" a "dirty trick." The influential Congressman S. Solarz likened the President to a "modern political alchemist attempting to transmute food and medicine into lethal weapons." Solarz said that "if Congress approves the aid to the 'contras,' it can be absolutely certain that on 60 days' time the food and clothing sent by the United States to the 'contras' will be magically transformed into bullets, machineguns, mortars, and submachineguns." You cannot fault Solarz' logic. After all, in 1983 the White House attempted to get aid to the "contras" in the form of weapons through Congress under the heading of "heating for the homes of citizens with low incomes"! Furthermore, it is not only a matter of the $14 million. That is peanuts in the large-scale operation that the CIA is carrying out in Nicaragua. After this sum, the administration would receive the right to give practically unlimited military aid to the "contras" and carte blanche to wage an open war against Nicaragua. This is why the congressional political support that would be symbolized by the release of the sought-after $14 million is so important to the White House. And this is why a large-scale campaign to "brainwash" congressmen, senators, and the American public is being mounted. The resistance to this campaign in the United States is symptomatic. People at various levels of American society are coming to realize the obvious -- in our age you cannot attempt to deprive other peoples and states by force of the right to choose their own path themselves.

Zionists' Terrorism

At dawn on 9 April, the Israeli occupiers surrounded the Lebanese city of Tyre with tanks and armored personnal carriers and ordered the entire male population between 15 and 40 years old to assemble on the city's square and beaches on pain of death. Interrogations and beatings of the unarmed men began. One hundred men were picked out and driven off to an unknown destination...How reminiscent this is of the actions of Hitler's sonderkommandos in the occupied lands! This emerges particularly clearly now that, to the accompaniment of talk of a "phased withdrawal" of Israeli troops from long-suffering Lebanon, the Zionist military are pursuing an "iron fist policy." This is nothing other than state terrorism.

The victims of this bloody orgy, the TASS statement says, "are virtually the entire civilian population of south Lebanon, especially old people, women, and children. Not since the 1982 aggression has as much blood been shed in south Lebanon as is being shed today." The TASS statement directly points to the U.S. Administration's responsibility for these criminal actions by Israel. After all, it was Washington that vetoed the UN Security Council decision demanding an end to Israeli terror in Lebanon. It is Washington that is supplying the Zionist fanatics with the most modern weapons. Liberally a few days ago, Congress approved the foreign aid bill for fiscal 1986. Once again Israel remains the chief recipient of U.S. aid. Some $3 million are earmarked for it, of which 1.8 billion is for military aid.

Tel Aviv is earning these billions by sowing death and destruction in the Near East, which the U.S. monopolies would like to make their own preserve, flouting the Arab countries' national sovereignty through the agency of the Zionists. Tel Aviv has been assigned the shameful role of accomplice in all U.S. imperialism's adventures. It is playing both the role of butcher of the Arabs and the role of weapons supplier to the Republic of South Africa, reactionary Latin American regimes, and the Nicaraguan "contras," and is allowing its territory to be used for CIA transmitters broadcasting to the Soviet Union and its scientists to be used for developing "star wars" technology. A high price is being paid for all this by the Israeli people themselves, who are forced to bear all the burdens of their government's pro-imperialist course.

ZHUKOV DISCUSSES WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD070942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Video talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of Soviet Peace Committee]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends! Judging from your letters and telegrams -- and we are now getting a lot of telegrams: Look, here they are, telegrams from the village of Mayachnoye in Astrakhan Oblast, from Yakutsk, Voroshilovgrad, Kaluga, Tambov, Lipetsk, Kaliningrad, Izyum in Kharkov Oblast, and other towns and settlements; and as you can see, there are many more letters -- judging from this record mailbag, I can see clearly how profoundly moved and interested you were by the vital problems that were discussed at the Moscow session of the World Peace Council Presidium which ended, as you will remember, on 25 March.

The 400 activists in the antiwar movement, which included the leaders or members of the leading bodies of 21 communist parties, 25 revolutionary democratic parties, 8 social democratic parties, and major trade unions from a number of West European and North American countries, as well as emissaries from the United Nations and 20 other international organizations who came to Moscow, discussed for 4 days the most urgent problems of the acute international situation, and drew up important decisions that you have already read about in the newspapers.

These debates were of particular importance for the peace fighters who are operating in most difficult conditions in the capitalist countries, for there, particularly in the United States, they are depirved of truthful information. All kinds of attempts are made to confuse them with mendacious reports that wildly distort the reality to distract them from the struggle against the preparations for nuclear and space wars.

Recently, a major act of psychological warfare was carried out there with the aim of distracting the participants in the antiwar movement from the struggle against the creation of space weapons. This act develops in two directions. First, they are trying to persuade people that the space weapons being created by the United States are quite harmless because, as they put it, they are of a purely defensive nature and constitute no threat to anyone. Second, they keep telling people that the United States is currently engaged only in scientific research, the results of which will become clear only in the 21st century. So, they say, what's the point of worrying now? The peace fighters are fed with another, provocative, little idea, too: Is not the opposition by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the militarization of space dictated by the desire to distract attention from the fight to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons? Perhaps the Soviet Union has already abandoned the idea of destroying nuclear weapons and wants to keep them in order to implement the aggressive aims that the U.S. leaders keep talking about so persistently?

This vile slander was given a strong rebuff by the session of the World Peace Council Presidium. Its participants who included very prominent scientists, exposed the cunning maneuvers of bourgeois propaganda aimed at undermining the antiwar movement, and in the declaration and address to the peoples of the world, which were unanimously adopted, they clearly formulated the urgent tasks facing the world peace movement. The eyes of the people representing the Western antiwar movement and the session of the World Peace Council Presidium literally widened in amazement when they learned the indisputable facts revealing the lies and slander by the psychological warfare services of the United States and NATO.

Many of you in your letters, while welcoming the results of the Moscow session of the World Peace Council Presidium, ask me to describe in detail the questions that were raised at the session about the nonmilitarization of space and the ending of the nuclear arms race; and on a broader level you ask about the essence of those problems.

Well, comrades, let us take a look at these questions, especially as they are now being discussed in Geneva at the new Soviet-U.S. talks that have given rise to many hopes.

As you will remember, as a result of the meeting on 7-8 January between Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz, an accord was reached that the subject of the talks would be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons, and that all these questions would be examined and worked upon as interconnected matters. I have already spoken to you about his, but I will mention it once more. First of all, I stress that this formula envisages the achievement of an effective accord on the complex of interrelated matters -- I repeat -- in two directions: first, the prevention of the nuclear strike arms race, and second the limitation and reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. In the final analysis, as was said in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, these talks, like the efforts in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction in general, should lead to the liquidation of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere. The talks themselves, in conformity with the accord, are being held in secret, but the participants are acting in accordance with the positions set forth in the statement by the leaders of the states, ministers, and other senior officials, and attention is now universally focused on those statements.

There is, comrades, a quiet little town in the FRG called Heilbronn whose name suddenly resounded throughout the whole world. It turned out that nearby a base for U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles was being built, and on 11 January one of those missiles exploded. Fortunately, it was not loaded, and the town was just saved. But what would have happened if there had been a nuclear warhead there? The indignant inhabitants of Heilbronn issued an appeal demanding that the stationing of the new U.S. missiles be ended and that those already deployed be dismantled.

They set up their own peace council to fight the arms race, and one of the leaders of the council, Ruth (Kohers), recently wrote to Comrade Gorbachev expressing concern at the threat to peace that the international situation is fraught with today. A few days ago, he received a reply from Comrade Gorbachev that plainly and clearly says, among other things, that as far as the USSR is concerned, I can state firmly, Comrade Gorbachev wrote, that we have a sincere interest in the successful outcome of the talks and we will persistently seek to obtain positive results that take the legitimate interests of both sides into account. However, the things that are accompanying the start of the talks cannot but put one on guard. One gets the impression from statements made by high-ranking representatives of the United States even after the talks have started that while they are conducting the talks, they simultaneously intend to step up the arms race. They are pushing through billion-dollar allocations for the production of new consignments of MX missiles, a first-strike weapon -- about which I and my colleagues on television have already told you -- and they are trying to prove to the whole world the unprovable, that the militarization of space is a good thing. In Belgium, patently against the will of the overwhelming majority of the population, U.S. cruise missiles are being installed. All this is being interpreted as measures that are allegedly necessary for the success of the Geneva talks.

Meanwhile, as the reply by the Soviet leader to Frau Ruth (Kohers) notes, there is a legitimate question: As the Geneva talks have started, why then deploy more and more nuclear systems in Europe, thus compelling the Soviet side, too, to take countermeasures? Were it not for all this, there would be no reason for the alarm that you describe with such anxiety in concern for the fate of your Heilbronn.

I would recall in this connection that the Soviet Union proposes that an end be resolutely put to the nuclear and space arms race. Experience teaches us that the more weapons there are, the less security there is. That is the first thing. Second, it is always easier to prevent the production and deployment of weapons than to dismantle them later. That is why the Soviet Union proposes that a moratorium be put on researching and building space weapons, that the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States be frozen at their current level, and that the deployment of medium-range missiles be ended -- both the new U.S. missiles in Europe and the missile weapons of the Soviet Union that are being installed as a countermeasure.

I shall note, incidentally, that it was precisely in this spirit that practically all the antiwar activists spoke out in the discussions on these questions at the session of the World Peace Council Presidium.

Now, comrades, I shall say a few words in particular about the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative that is being widely advertised in the West, this vague title being used, as you know, to conceal preparations for the militarization of space. The expression star wars has long stuck to this program, but to be precise it involves plans, as I have already said, for the militarization of space. In the first place, people who have even the slightest understanding of military affairs know full well that the use of the term defensive system in this case is incorrect.

As was noted at the session of the World Peace Council Presidium, the combat manual of the U.S. Air Force, which is involved not just in the air, but in space, too, which is called "Military Space Doctrine," says clearly and plainly that space weapons should be used to restore control over space and ensure superiority in space. Further on, the manual says straight out that the environment of space provides unlimited potential and possibilities for military operations which the Air Force should make use of. THE WASHINGTON POST gave publicity to this document back on 15 January, but the U.S. generals have not denied it. The newspaper's report must therefore be true.

Dreaming of superiority in space, the Pentagon is hatching a truly delirious plan of hiding its missiles under the space shield, as they call it, delivering the first nuclear strike from underneath that shield, and hoping that our counterstrike, the strike in retribution, will be deflected by the shield. That is what it's all about. That dream, of course, can never come true. It has already been proved on more than one occasion that our scientists and our industry are not inferior to the Americans', and the Soviet Union will be able to ensure its security whenever it is compelled to. But the question is, why undertake to put a new spiral that is unbelievably dangerous for all mankind in the arms race? That's the first thing. Secondly, I would like to draw your attention to a fact that has been carefully concealed by the U.S. side until recently, the fact that the creation of space weapons is far from something in the remote future, as Washington still keeps on saying. No! It is a threat which is already hanging over the world now. On 16 February, the UPI agency, quoting a statement by Lieutenant General Abrahamson, the director of the so-called organization to implement the Strategic Defense Initiative -- in other words, the organization to implement the militarization of space -- announced that the first testing -- and note, comrades, testing and not scientific research -- in space-based antimissile equipment would possibly take place as soon as 1987. Finally, it is generally known that on 10 June last year, at a height of 160 km above the Pacific Ocean, the Americans already tested an antimissile missile which intercepted the warhead of a ballistic missile. And on 21 January and 13 February last year the United States tested an antisatellite system called a miniature self-guided aircraft. The deployment of this weapon, as the U.S. newspapers write, is planned for as early as 1987. As you can see, the story about the 21st century has already melted away. It only remains to be added that President Reagan himself, speaking at a routine news conference on 22 February, gave it clearly to be understood that Washington is thinking not at all of research, but of concrete plans for the deployment of space weapons. Such are the irrefutable facts revealing the underhand deception about the defensive nature of the military space system that Reagan, speaking on 23 March, 1983, proposed setting up allegedly in the interests of all mankind in order, as he assured, to make nuclear war impossible, and the deception about the timetable for creating the system. And it is no accident that when the scientists who spoke at the session of the World Peace Council Presidium opened the eyes of those people who were the victims of that underhand deception, those people became filled with resolve to try to stir things into action, as sometimes happens, to begin organizing strong resistance to the villainous plans of the Pentagon as a matter of urgency and without wasting time.

IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL BLIX VISITS MOSCOW

PM150807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 10 April G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received H. Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who is visiting Moscow. Questions of the agency's activity to ensure the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and develop cooperation among states in the cause of the peaceful use of atomic energy were discussed.

PRAVDA ATTACKS REAGAN'S PLANNED BITBURG VISIT

PM141930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Chirkov "Rejoinder": "Blasphemy and Mockery"]

[Text] The White House has announced the itinerary of U.S. President R. Reagan's trip to the FRG, planned for May this year. Many people believed that he would take advantage of the opportunity to mark the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism and honor the memory of those who died in the struggle against the Nazi plague. In particular, it was initially supposed that the President would visit the former concentration camp in Dachau near Munich, where 70,000 prisoners were killed and tortured by the fascist fanatics, but the President refused to visit Dachau. He stated: "Why stir up memories of the past?": In West Germany, he said, "none of those who...once took part in the war survives." So very different stops appeared on his itinerary. Instead of Dachau, there is a German military cemetery in Bitburg, where many Hitlerite troops are buried. A wreath is to be laid on their grave. Reagan will be accompanied on his visit by Chancellor Kohl, who is reported to have suggested the "change of itinerary" to the President. Kohl of all people should know that leftover [nedobityy] Nazis are not only alive but are also vigorously preaching fascism and revanchism in the FRG.

This decision has caused a storm of indignation in the United States. "Even the very memory of the victims of Nazism is being sacrificed to political considerations," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote. "The President's decision is incredible," one veteran declared. "He is siding with those who wanted Hitler to win."

The American press reports that there are no graves of American soldiers at the cemetary in Bitburg. A group to prepare the President's visit has visited there twice and certainly must know that, among the other Hitlerites, it contains the remains of soldiers from SS subunits, some of whom took part in the mass killing of American prisoners during the Ardennes operation, which began with a tank attack from the Bitburg bridgehead. In Malmadi, near Bitburg, they tied up 84 captive American soldiers and shot them.

Some 77,000 Americans died during the Ardennes operation by Hitler's Wehrmacht, but Reagan is not planning to visit his compatriots' graves.

What is the explanation of this decision? It transpires that what will be marked on 5 May, the day of the visit to the cemetery in Bitburg, is not the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism but the 30th anniversary of the FRG's entry into NATO. What is more, next year a new U.S. cruise missile base will open in Bitburg, which is why the White House is reluctant to "stir up the past" and has decided on this blasphemy. This bow by Reagan to the "Third Reich" cannot be regarded other than as a mockery of the memory of the millions who died at the hands of the fascist, both Americans and citizens of the other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition.

Zholkver Comments

LD121838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The program of the U.S. President Reagan's visit to the FRG in early May has been announced in Bonn. Here is an up-to-date commentary -- at the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

[Zholkver] In the extensive program of the visit, which, as usual, abounds in numerous official meetings and conversations, there is one point which is worthy of particular attention.

On the eve of the day which will be marked everywhere as the anniversary of the rout of German fascism, the American President intends to have a meeting with German soldiers, both alive and dead. He plans to visit a cemetery of soldiers of the Wehrmacht, the former Hitlerite army, and then picnic with soldiers of the Bundeswehr, the present West German Army.

It is difficult to say at the moment who initiated these, to put it mildly, strange meetings, Bonn or Washington. Yet, in this connection one cannot fail to recall that in both the FRG and the United States there have been quite a few voices which have been and are being raisded, calling for the anniversary of the fascism-unleashed war to be commemorated in some other way, a war in which it was by no means Germans alone who died, but, for example, Americans, too, not to mention the 20 million citizens of our own country.

Indeed, a public committee to conduct the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of liberation and peace has been set up in the FRG. Some 3,500 representatives of various organizations propose to hold demonstrations in memory of the victims of fascism in a number of towns in West Germany on the sites of former Hitlerite concentration camps. At first it was assumed that President Reagan would also visit a memorial in one of these these camps -- Dachau. However, as we can see, a soldier's picnic has been planned. Incidentally, it is planned to hold it near the town of Bitburg, in the very region of the FRG where the U.S. main military bases are concentrated, and where nuclear Pershings are still being sited now.

This whole exercise reminds one not so much of a demonstration of reconciliation, as they are trying to present it in Bonn and Washington, but as another act of militarism, first and foremost in favor of the deployment of those same American nuclear missiles. Even the more objective American observers admit to the odiousness of such a situation. THE WASHINGTON POST published a curious article which ends with a significant appeal: On victory Day we cannot permit the immorality of etiquette to prevent history from occupying its rightful place.

For myself, I would like to add this: History is strong because it does not allow itself to be canceled out or the great day of victory to be turned into a propaganda display.

TV PROGRAM SUMS UP U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' POLICY

LD131825 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- The sixties witnessed a series of major assassinations in the United States, whose political character leaves no doubt, Sergey Losev, a publicist writing on international affairs, said in a programme, "Svet I Tieni" (Light and Shadows), shown on Soviet Central Television today.

"We are far from idealizing John or Robert Kennedy. They faithfully served their class. But it would be wrong not to see the difference between these leaders who were aware of realities in the world and those who are currently at the helm in the United States."

"Developments showed," Sergey Losev stressed, "that forces, which can be classified, to certain extent, as belonging to the pacifist bourgeois camp and which favoured the adaptation of the United States for the principles of peaceful co-existence with countries with different social systems, became victims of physical terror and violence. This paved the way for the top echelons of power in the United States to representatives of aggressive bourgeois circles." [sentence as received]

It is known that the version of solo murderer Lee Harvey Oswald was conceived at the White House Communications Centre where the Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon are in command only several hours after the killing. Only 13 years ago, [as received] a special congressional committee on assassinations came to the conclusion of a possible conspiracy. The first indication was Jack Ruby's killing of Oswald. That was the first, but not the last murder in the chain of subsequent events. The aspiration to lift the veil of lies cost more than a hundred Americans their lives. The CIA alone was able to conceal all the traces this way.

"During my recent visit to the United States," Sergey Losev recalled, "one of the Americans said to me: U.S. Presidents are either removed from office, or killed. Well, that is a domestic matter, so to say, of the United States, but the present American Administration has institutionalized terrorism in the world arena."

Rapid Deployment Forces are being set up for pursuing the policy of state terrorism. Thousands of mercenaries are involved in operations, like those in Nicaragua, with the United States openly proclaiming the aim of its policy -- that of overthrowing the legitimate Nicaraguan Government that enjoys full support and confidence of the people.

The United States abstained from voting on the Soviet-proposed resolution "on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states, directed at undermining social and political systems in other soverign states." This indicates that the United States intends continuing its policy of state terrorism, Sergey Losev concluded.

"There are numerous examples: Grenada, Nicaragua, the attempts to oust Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhaffi, whose traces lead to Washington, actions by U.S. allies and puppets in the Middle East, activities against Afghanistan, carried out by the United States with Pakistan being used as jumping-off area for sending counter-revolutionary gangs inside the territory of that sovereign nation."

TASS NOTES LAUNCHING OF 'DISCOVERY' SHUTTLE

LD121936 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 12 TASS -- The space shuttle "Discovery" with seven astraonauts on board has been launched from Cape Canaveral (Florida) after repeated delays. A programme of the five-day flight envisages the putting the two communications satellites into orbit. One of the satellites will be used by the U.S. Navy for contact with ships, aircraft and military facilities. A series of physiological and medical experiments is also planned.

Originally this crew were to make a flight in space shuttle "Challenger", the lift-off of which was planned for February 20. However, malfunction in the heat-protection of the spaceship compelled NASA to postpone the launch till March. Later on it was cancelled altogether owing to technical malfunction.

The launch of the space shuttle "Discovery" was likewise planned for an earlier date but was postponed when a breakdown occurred on March 9 at the cosmodrome in Florida, as a result of which one of the flaps of the cover of the space shuttle's cargo bay was damaged.

The previous flight of the space shuttle "Discovery" at the end of January was made in an atmosphere of top secrecy and was fully controlled by the Pentagon.

As follows from a NASA-issued schedule of space shuttle launchings up to the year 1987, the U.S. military establishment increasingly gets hold of this programme of NASA, regarding it as an important component of work to create a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements. In the coming three years, seven flights of space shuttles will be made according to programmes worked out by the U.S. Department of Defence, with two of them to lift off from the military launching complex at the Vandenberg Airbase (California). Fifteen top-secret flights of space shuttles are planned before the end of the current decade.

'Technical Mishaps'

LD141004 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 14 TASS -- Technical mishaps that had repeatedly put off its launch continued to dog the space shuttle discovery also after its blast-off to orbit.

Although the second of the two satellites it was to release was deployed on schedule, NBC television said, it was the last good news received by ground control as the LEASAT-3 (Syncom-3) communications satellite, intended for use by the U.S. Navy to keep in touch with ships, aircraft and military installations, did not respond to any later command. Its main antenna did not raise, its stability system went wrong, and its rocket engines, which were to power the satellite to its designated position on a 36,000-kilometer-high stationary orbit, did not ignite.

Described by AP news agency as now being a multimillion-dollar "useless derelict", the satellite is now flying some 65 kilometers away from the spaceship. Task forces from NASA and the Hughes Aircraft Co., the satellite's builder, are holding emergency conferences to consider options for its rescue. They rule out an operation to return LEASAT-3 to the Discovery's cargo bay as there is a real danger of the satellite's booster rocket actuating itself. But the astronauts are preparing for a rescue attempt. It is planned to steer the spaceship as close as possible to the faulty satellite to examine it with on-board television cameras. If it proves possible to identify the cause of trouble, astronauts will try to fix it on a space walk.

REUTER REPORTS U.S. PLANS FOR CW ARMS IN UK

LD141325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Sergey Pravdin commentary]

[Text] Citing NEW SCIENTIST magazine, REUTER has been reporting the plans of the Washington administration to station new-generation chemical weapons in Britain, the so-called binary bombs and shells. At the same time, a report by the agency says that the White House has requested an additional $1.4 billion from Congress for the production of binary munitions.

Our commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

[Pravdin] The Pentagon began working on binary weapons over 10 years ago. In 1977 the first binary 155-mm-caliber shells were already being adopted as equipment for the American Army, as were binary nerve-paralyzing munitions. According to American press reports, Pentagon spokesmen claim these weapons provide maximum safety for American personnel. They differ from other kinds of chemical weapons in that binary shells and bombs contain two or more chemical components, each of which by itself does not possess high toxicity; however, on bursting, these substances unite and form a lethal mixture.

The fact that binary weapons are intended for the annihilation of people is shown even by their being called nerve-paralyzing. Indeed, they are intended not only for the annihilation of servicemen, but also for the annihilation of peaceful inhabitants or the so-called population in the rear. Inasmuch as they can be used, like any other chemical weapons, only in enemy territory, they are first and foremost offensive weapons; that is, they are intended for the seizure or holding of territory belonging to others. Thus, while it is concerned for the safety of American personnel dealing with chemical weapons, the Pentagon is clearly preparing to use these monstrous mass-annihilation weapons against the populations of other countries, and not only enemy countries.

The Pentagon's plans to station its chemical weapons in Britain, which have been reported by REUTER, are evidence of Washington's intention to turn the British population, along with the populations of some other West European states, not only into its nuclear hostages but its chemical hostages as well.

The U.S. war department [voyennoye vedomstvo SHA] is planning above all to station its latest binary munitions at its Lakenheath and Upper Heyford bases in central and eastern Britain. These U.S. plans are a very gross violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the development and use of toxic chemicals, which the United States did sign even though it did not do so until almost 50 years later.

The natural question arises whether perhaps the United States has been violating that document right from the very moment it signed it.

TASS: U.S. LEARNED NOTHING FROM VIETNAM DEFEAT

LD111325 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Ten years after the failure of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam, the "Vietnamese syndrome" continues to fever America. The syndrome was not buried at the Arlington Cemetery in Washington last year when the spread-eagle funeral of the remains of the U.S. soldiers, who had laid down their lives on the battlefields of the U.S. dirty war in Vietnam, was organized there. But Washington politicians have a short memory with respect to history. Having learned nothing from their defeat in Vietnam, they dream of a new armed interference in Indochina and have already invented a pretext for that.

Washington has perceived a "threat to U.S. national interests" in the successful operations which the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea carried out in recent months against Khmer reactionary groupings which have entrenched themselves in the territory of Thailand and which make bandit sallies against the Kampuchean people. Once such a "threat" arose, there also appeared demands for the administration to more actively influence the development of the situation in the area and to participate in a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Such a participation began. At first by providing the Khmer reactionaries through third countries with money, combat equipment and arms being used in armed sallies against people's Kampuchea. Then Washington decided to discard the camouflage by moving on to direct forms of support for the Polpotians who are responsible for genocide and for physical destruction of three million Kampucheans. Support precisely for the Polpotians, for they constitute the core of the armed formations of reactionaries that had been thrown out of the country.

A week ago the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives endorsed the allocation of five million dollars within the framework of the budget of the 1986 financial year for foreign aid. Bernard Gwerzman states in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the administration has changed its policy in line with what the administration describes as new sentiments in Congress in favour of military aid to non-communist insurgents as well as in keeping with its own line towards giving aid to guerrillas in Nicaragua and Afghanistan. The author of the article quotes a State Department spokesman who said that the granting of military aid is not ruled out if it happens that the resistance will not be able to rely on its own. It is reported that this is precisely what was the topic of discussion at the talks in Washington yesterday between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and representatives of the Khmer reactionaries.

But what was mentioned by the author of the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES has already happened. As was reported in Phnom Penh recently, sixteen Khmer counter-revolutionary bases were smashed in the area of the Kampuchean-Thai border, 12,000 bandits were put out of action and a large amount of arms and equipment was captured within four months. Thousands of members of reactionary groupings took the side of people's power. They were allowed to return to their native lands and to live and work in tranquility.

It would seem that a conclusion from all that can be only a single-valued one. But no. As THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper points out, the U.S. advocates of support for Khmer reactionaries admit of a possibility of bringing U.S. troops to Indochina again. The question arises: Have they forgotten or do not want to recall what a failure the U.S. venture in Vietnam and Indochina as a whole ended with ten years ago? Against Vietnam alone, 68 per cent of the U.S. infantry, 60 per cent of Marines, 32 per cent of tactical avaiation and 50 per cent of strategic aviation were used.

About eight million tons of bombs, almost 170 kg per capita were released over the heads and dwellings of the Vietnamese. But the USA did not manage to subdue the Vietnamese people and to force Vietnam to revert to the stone age. To the USA, to the U.S. taxpayers the Vietnamese venture cost 352,000 million dollars. The U.S. expeditionary corps alone left behind 57,000 killed on the battlefields. And what can measure the suffering of hundreds of thousands of wounded and physically and spiritually crippled Americans, schizophrenics, drug addicts, and people affected by toxic agents with which the USA wanted to destroy the Vietnamese?

Lyndon Johnson who had drawn America by deception into the aggressive war against Vietnam once said that he would be, possibly, censured but that the victory which the Americans would win would rehabilitate him as a political figure who had not stopped on the brink of a difficult choice. But no one has rehabilitated the former U.S. president who had issued the criminal order on an unprovoked attack on Vietnam. Neither will anyone rehabilitate those who nowadays are possessed with the same ambitions to dictate will to others and who try to draw the American by deception into new ventures against Kampuchea, Nicaragua, or any other country.

MEXICO'S REACTION TO REAGAN'S 'PEACE PLAN' VIEWED

LD111626 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir

Hardly had U.S. President Ronald Reagan made public has so-called "peace plan", containing a brazen ultimatum to Nicaragua's Sandinista government and tantamount in fact to the declaration of war on that independent country, when official Washington propaganda started trumpeting around the world that Reagan's "initiative" enjoys broad support in Latin America.

While engaged in wishful thinking, Washington widely employs methods of pressure and blackmail with a view to forcing countries in the region to agree to the Reagan plan. The United States showed special "concern" with regard to Contadora Group countries. And this is not surprising. They in Washington realize that the Reagan plan is in crying contradiction with the "peace act", elaborated by the Contadora countries, whose adoption by all sides concerned would pave the way for a political settlement in Central America. As a matter of fact, one of the chief objectives of the Reagan plan is to bury once and for all the "peace act" and give the United States freedom of action for large-scale open intervention against Nicaragua. With this aim in view, some people in Washington even generated rumours to the effect that Mexico, one of the Contadora Group members, backs the Reagan plan. They at the White House and the Department of State probably hoped that the fabrication of this kind will help shape Mexico's stance to make it suitable to the United States.

These hopes, however, were not to be justified. President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico declared that it is the Contadora Group's "peace act" which paves the way for establishing genuine peace and ensuring political stability in Central America. The "act" provides, in particular, for the refusal by all sides to back subversive activities and for the termination of military supplies. In the opinion of the head of the Mexican state, the Contadora Group, opposed to interference in the internal affairs of countries in the region, cannot insist that the Nicaraguan Government start talks with gangs of U.S. mercenaries, as demanded by the American President. This matter is within the exclusive competence of the Nicaraguan Government, Miguel de la Madrid stressed.

The United States found itself in an awkward situation once again. Mexico's stance, as well as the stance of all peace-loving forces in Latin America and the world at large, is unequivocal; it is only by way of equitable talks with the total renunciation of power politics in relations between countries that it is possible to achieve a truly peaceful settlement in Central America. This is just what does not tally with U.S. calculations. The U.S. is opposed to any talks on the basis of mutual respect for the interests of the sides and full equality, which was confirmed once again by the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Rober McFarlane. His remarks that the United States refuses to resume negotiations with Nicaragua, made prior to a meeting between representatives of the Contadora countries, demonstrated yet one more time the U.S. intention to thwart finally the peace initiative of the Contadora countries on Central American settlement.

U.S. SENATORS SIGN LETTER TO CONTADORA LEADERS

LD121252 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 12 TASS -- Eighteen U.S. senators have addressed a letter to the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, united in the Contadora Group, expressing support for the Contadora Group's efforts to explore a peace settlement in Central America. Among those who signed the letter are Democratic Senators Edward Kennedy, Gary Hart, John Glenn, Alan Cranston, Christopher Dodd and Republican Senator Mark Hatfield. The text of the letter was circulated by the Mexican Foreign Ministry on Thursday, according to an ANN report from the Mexico City. The authors of the letter describe the "Peace Act" in Central America, elaborated by the Contadora Group, as a serious and important alternative to the military conflict in the region. They declare that being elected representatives of the U.S. people, they undertake a commitment unreservedly to support the Contadora Group.

ANN draws attention to the fact that in their letter the senators do not mention the so-called "peace plan" for Central America, which has recently been presented by the U.S. President.

U.S. PLANS FOR CARIBBEAN BASIN 'ARMY' NOTED

LD122300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1849 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, 12 Apr (TASS) -- Washington is forcing the establishment in the Caribbean Basin of a so-called "regional army" for the suppression of the growing national-liberation movement of the peoples of the region. This follows from a statement made by Ralph Hedges, the commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Caribbean Basin, who is presently conducting an inspection tour on U.S.-occupied Grenada. According to this high-ranking Pentagon official military maneuvers will take place in the Caribbean Basin zone at the end of this year, with the participation of a number of member-states of the military-political grouping, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

The U.S. Navy representative indicated that the Caribbean contingent would consist of special-purpose units organized by American "advisers" in some of the island states of the region. At present, according to Hedges, the regional army is already undergoing intensified military training according to Pentagon programs.

U.S. RESORTS TO 'VERBAL TRICKS' ON NICARAGUA

LD122019 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

There is no end to juggling with the facts and to their outright distortions to which the Washington leaders resort in order to justify their gangster-like policy with regard to Nicaragua and to give it a semblance of legality. With this in mind they use deliberate lies, inventions and falsehoods. Today Washington falsifiers are exerting a lot of effort, trying to prove that they act almost as the defenders of the Nicaraguan revolution when they press for channelling millions of dollars to the support for the armed mercenary gangs which sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil under the direct command of the CIA.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush is especially active at it. He invariably describes as "fighters for freedom and democracy" those U.S.-funded assassins and oppressors who some time ago were the main support of the Nicaraguan dictator-executioner Somoza. In his latest statement made over a program of the "CBS" Television Company the U.S. vice-president went to the length of describing them as "revolutionaries". Moreover, he alleged that Somocistas were not at all Somocistas. So, who are they, after all? What name is appropriate to the scoundrels who served in the notorious "National Guard" of Somoza and who are guilty of killing and torturing to death many thousands of Nicaraguans? It is these people who make up the backbone of the mercenary counter-revolutionary gangs formed by Washington for the struggle against freedom and independence of Nicaragua gained by that country in the course of long and bitter revolutionary battles. According to Bush, the revolution in Nicaragua was engineered by those same Somocistas who fled the country under the blows of the Nicaraguan people who rose in arms against the pro-American tyranny. It is true that he does not like them to be called by the despicable name of Somocistas, and it is understandable: The bloody deeds of dictator Somoza and his stooges are well known the world over. For Bush they are still "fighters for freedom and democracy".

No matter to what verbal tricks Washington leaders resort, they cannot deceive either American or world public. The whole complex of U.S. anti-Nicaraguan militaristic actions, including the latest "peace plan" drawn up by Reagan, which actually amounts to the proclamation of war to Nicaragua, exposes the U.S. Administration as the sworn enemy of freedom and independence of nations that pursued a policy of state terrorism and the export of counterrevolution.

CHINA'S NPC CONCLUDES 3D SESSION 10 APR

PM121313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Beijing April 11 TASS -- China's National People's Congress [NPC] closed its third session yesterday. The session adopted a resolution on the government performance report made by Premier of China's State Council Zhao Ziyang, approved a joint Chinese-British delcaration on Xiangang (Hong Kong), and decided to set up a commission for drafting a fundamental law for the special administrative region of Xiangang, the People's Republic of China.

The session endorsed a resolution of the state plan of China's economic and social development in 1985, on the fulfillment of the 1984 state budget and on the state budget for 1985, a decision on granting the PRC State Council powers for working out temporary provisions and regulations in the reform of the economic system and expanding external relations, and other documents.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES VISIT CHINA

OW110543 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society led by Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association.

The visit, which will continue until 16 April, aims at gaining an understanding of the Chinese people's life and their achievements in socialist construction. It will also sign an accord with leaders of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association on programs of cooperation between the two countries' friendship organizations in 1985.

According to a report from Beijing, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a reception on 4 April to welcome the Soviet delegation. Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, made speeches at the gathering.

The Soviet delegation will also visit Shanghai, Guangzhou, and other Chinese cities.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

LD150659 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- "The emergence of F-16 planes at Misawa is an evidence of a further build-up of U.S. offensive potential in the Asian-Pacific region, and a sympton of Japan's being drawn still deeper into the Pentagon's military-strategic plans". This is how the newspaper PRAVDA, in a commentary headlined "The Threat From Misawa", qualifies the stationing at the Misawa air base of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers which are capable of delivering nuclear strikes to a distance of up to a thousand kilometres.

Having pointed out that an underground nuclear arsenal has already been set up at Misawa where U.S. F-16 planes are stationed and that a command post has been equipped to direct Combat operations of the U.S. Air Forces in the north-western Pacific in the event of a so-called "total" war with the use of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, PRAVDA writes:

"It is being made no secret either in Washington or in Tokyo that the main task of Misawa-based F-16 planes will be offensive operations against Soviet facilites in Primorye (Maritime Territory) and in Sakhalin. Neither is it ruled out that the planes can be also used as ameans of military pressure on other countries which have found themselves within their reach, the PRC and the DPRK, in particular".

But "whatever the role Japanese authorities assign to U.S. military bases where newest systems for the conduct of a nuclear war are being stationed with their consent," PRAVDA writes, "the fact remains indisputable that the weapons are managed by Washington, not by Tokyo. On the other hand, it would be naive to believe that the states to which the systems threaten will not take counter-measures to neutralize the new danger emanating from Japanese territory".

In conclusion the newspaper recalls that, "as has already been stated from the Soviet side, the emergence of U.S. offensive weapons in Japan's north cannot be left unheeded by the Soviet Union, for that directly affects its security interests.".

COOPERATION PROGRAMS WITH JAPANESE GROUPS SIGNED

OW130136 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Text] A ceremony for signing the 1985 cooperation programs between Soviet and Japanese organizations was held in Tokyo on 9 April. These programs will be promoted through the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relatios With Foreign Countries and the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In this connection, we will now broadcast a report by Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov:

In 1985 programs will be promoted within the framework of the 1984-88 long-term programs for cultural and academic exchanges signed in 1984. According to the programs, various activities, inlcuidng seminars, conferences of journalists and scholars from both countries, and large-scale exhibitions such as ethnological or historical exhibitions of various nationalities in the Soviet Union will be held, and Soviet and Japanese film festivals and exchanges of newly pubished books will also be continued. All such activities will help the people of both countries strengthen good-neighborly relations through a better understanding of each other's life.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Soviet side was Timofey Guzhenko, president of the USSR-Japan Society and minister of the Maritime Fleet, and representing the Japanese side, Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Also present at the ceremony were Soviet Ambassador to Japan Abrasimov, representatives of the citizenry, and journalists.

In his remarks after the signing, Mr Timofey Guzhenko stressed that Soviet relations with the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries could serve as a good example for smooth development of exchanges and stated that the Soviet Union would expand exchanges with Japanese organizations that aim to promote friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan.

In his reply to Radio Moscow's interview, Mr Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, stated that the signing of the agreement is of great significance as it provides a new opportunity for better understanding. He pointed out that the agreement will be an important factor in overcoming existing obstacles and establishing genuinely good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

DPRK INITIATIVES FOR REUNIFICATION PRAISED

PM121529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Positive Initiative"]

[Text] The DPRK has put forward new constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and at creating preconditions for the motherland's peaceful unification.

The proposals heard from the platform of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly session create the basis for a positive dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul. In the interests of establishing national concord and trust, the Government of People's Korea believes it is essential to hold direct talks between representatives of the parliaments of the north and south of the country. They could take place both in the form of the participation of deputies of one side in sessions of the other's parliament with equal rights and commitments and through the exchange of opinions between parliamentary delegations.

This dialogue on a democratic basis would be a rational and truly feasible form of talks between Pyongyang and Seoul in the present situation on the Korean peninsula. As a practical measure of paramount importance, it would be possible to discuss the question of adopting a bilateral nonaggression declaration during the dialogue. This step would undoubtedly help relax tension and improve relations and lead to the emergence of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the two sides.

In displaying concern for the destiny of peace in the region, the DPRK expressed the readiness to hold a preliminary meeting in early May this year of representatives of north and south to examine the initiatives which have been put forward and any other proposals within the framework of the joint search for ways of settling problems. The Korean people themselves can and must decide the nation's destiny without pressure and interference from external forces.

Pyongyang's new initiatives are a notable contribution to the implementation of the DPRK's consistent peace-loving course in the Far East. Their implementation would play a positive part in the relaxation of the situation and the consolidation of peace not only in Korea, but also in the Asian and Pacific region as a whole.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV

LD131245 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 13 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski today received member of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, in Poland on an official friendly visit.

The sides exchanged information on the tasks handled by the working people in the fraternal countries under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party, as well as views on some topical international issues of mutual interest. It was stressed that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Polish Army are successfully developing. Both sides expressed the mutual desire to consolidate further the Warsaw Treaty organization jointly with other countries of the socialist community. The conversation was held in a spirit of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, National Defence Minister of Poland General of the Army Florian Siwicki and member of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksenov took part in the meeting.

Visit 'Cordial, Fruitful'

LD131644 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- Member of the CPSU CC, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov ended his official visit of friendship to Poland today. He stayed in this country at the invitation from alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Polish National Defence Minister Army General Florian Siwicki.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov was received by First PUWP CC Secretary, Prime Minister, Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski decorated Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov with the commendery [as received] with the Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic in recognition for his particular personal contribution to the strengthening of brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish Armies.

During his visit to Poland, the marshal of the Soviet Union had talks at the National Defence Ministry and discussed problems of further tightening and strengthening of the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish people's and the Soviet Armies, up-grading cooperation of the Soviet and Polish Armed Forces -- the basic links of the socialist defensive coalition, the Warsaw Treaty -- in an all-round way. The official visit of friendship by the marshal of the Soviet Union to Poland, abounding in particularly cordial moments and fruitful in effects, contributed to further consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation and developing brotherhood-in-arms uniting the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union in efforts serving to ensure infallible security of our states and nations, strengthening defensive force of the socialist community and the defence of peace.

DEMICHEV TO ATTEND POLISH TREATY CELEBRATIONS

LD150821 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] An official delegation, headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in the Days of Soviet Culture, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

ANTONOV, CSSR'S GERLE CONFER ON NUCLEAR POWER

PM121355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Intensifying Cooperation"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow 8-10 April between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR. They examined questions connected with the implementation of the program for cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in developing atomic energy through 1990. Specific measures were outlined aimed at ensuring the prompt completion of the constructikon and commissioning of the next energy units at atomic power stations in the CSSR in developing atomic energy through 1990. Specific measures were outlined aimed at ensuring the prompt completion of the construction and commissioning of the next energy units at atomic power stations in the CSSR.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal cooperation and complete mutual understanding. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in them.

RAMIZ ALIA ELECTED ALBANIAN WORKERS PARTY HEAD

LD132120 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Rome April 14 TASS -- The ATSH news agency of Albania reports that a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour held in Tirana has elected Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to the post of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

CPSU Message on Hoxha Death

PM150833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee.

In connection with the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, we express our profound condolences.

The CPSU Central Committee.

ZIMYANAN-LED DELEGATION SEEN OFF TO FRG

LD150900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet and Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow today for the FRG at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag. The delegation comprises deputies Zamyatin, Vedernikov, Gil, and Glebov. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Stukalin and Shaura, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrades Vysokin and Mogilevets, heads of departments of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. The seeing-off party included Joachim von Arnim, FRG charge d'affaires in the USSR.

15 Apr Arrival

LD151049 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Hamburg April 15 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today at the invitation of the Bundestag of the FRG.

At the airport the delegation were met by Rolf Kruse, first vice-president of the Hamburg Municipal Assembly of Deputies, and by other officials.

FINNISH DELEGATION DEPARTS; STATEMENT ISSUED

PM121043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] On 8 April a Finnish parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker E. Pystynen left Moscow for home. It had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.V. Koop, and other officials.

The sendoff party included Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union A. Karhilo. Our visit has been very successful and we are happy with its results, E. Pystynen said before leaving for home. We have seen the Soviet people's tremendous achievements in all spheres of life. Your people are totally involved in making their life even better. Soviet people do not think about war. They want to live in peace and good-neighborliness. It is terrible to think that all mankind's achievements can be destroyed in an instant if a nuclear catastrophe is unleashed. And the world faces that threat. That is why the Finnish parliamentarians warmly support the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at preventing a nuclear conflagration, at the maintenance of world peace and at disarmament.

The meeting between the Finnish and Soviet parliamentarians was further evidence that peace can only be upheld through collective efforts.

NUMAYRI DOWNFALL SHOWS OPPOSITION TO U.S. POLICIES

LD141955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko -- announcer-read report]

[Text] Recent events have shown that U.S. policy in the Middle East and Africa is not supported by the people. I refer to the events in the Sudan. There, as you know, as a result of mass demonstrations by the people, the regime of Numayri, who had ruled the country for the past 16 years, was overthrown. Opposition had been mounting for a long time. Numayri's regime was considered a model pro-American regime, and for that Sudan was, after Egypt, the largest recipient of U.S. aid in Africa. It received some $200 million a year in the form of economic and military aid. But the calamitous situation of the mass of the population of the country once more showed how little the people benefit from Washington's handouts. And these handouts had to be paid for, and Numayri duly paid: He supported the U.S. course, and effectively supported Israel since he advocated a continuation of the so-called Camp David process. This is the result. The sitaution in the country has not been normalized yet. The trade unions and mass organizations are demanding of the new government of General Siwar al-Dhahab cardinal reforms and the transfer of power to civilians.

BRUTENTS, RYZHOV HOLD TALKS WITH PDRY OFFICIALS

LD141439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0903 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Aden, 14 Apr (TASS) -- Soviet-South Yemen consultations have taken place in the capital of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], with the participation of, on the Soviet side, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and, on PDRY side, Mia an-Natashi, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee on International Relations, and M.A. Inayan, PDRY deputy minister of foreign affairs.

A detailed exchange of opinions on topical international problems, including the Near East situation as well as some aspects of bilateral relations, took place.

The desire was expressed to continue all-around development of friendly cooperation between the CPSU and YSP, the Soviet Union and the PDRY, and to actively interact in the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

The consultations confirmed the common character of assessments and positions of the sides regarding all the issues under discussion.

The conversations took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA, MISHIN ADDRESS ANGOLA YOUTH RALLY

LD122138 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Luanda April 12 TASS -- The Pretoria regime is escalating repression of the civilian population of Namibia, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said at a meeting of representatives of the SWAPO Youth League here with a delegation of the Young Communist League [YCL] and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR led by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee.

The racist Republic of South Africa is using the unlawfully occupied territory of Namibia as a staging area for acts of subversion against Angola and other "Frontline" States, the SWAPO president stressed. The apartheid regime has not yet withdrawn its troops from the southern areas of Angola and is blocking in every way the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia. In this situation SWAPO has no other choice but to carry on armed struggle for the freedom and independence of the homeland.

The unity of all the progressive forces of the world is today more necessary than ever before to bridle the war mongers, he said. The imperialist forces led by the USA are threatening mankind with another world war. Washington is deploying in Western Europe cruise missiles and Pershings aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The imperialists are inciting seats of tension also in other parts of the world including Africa.

Young people can and must make an immense contribution towards safeguarding and strengthening peace, Sam Nujoma pointed out. SWAPO welcomes the decision to hold the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in the capital of the state which has been standing for world peace since its very inception. The slogan of the festival, "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" forcefully reflects the demand of the time.

Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee, said in his address at the meeting that Soviet young people were in solidarity with the SWAPO-led courageous struggle of the Namibian people. The Leninist Komsomol will be happy to welcome delegates of the SWAPO Youth League to the Moscow forum, he stressed.

TASS ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING NICARAGUA

LD121747 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 12 Apr 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The situation in Central America is further deteriorating. This is caused by the further escalation of the dangerous actions of the United States Administration against Nicaragua directed at interfering in the internal affairs of that sovereign state and undermining the Sandinist revolution. Washington has taken up the cudgels against the Nicaraguan people which has thrown off Somoza's cruel dictatorship and embarked on the road of independent development and progressive democratic transformations. It is doing this overly, with a challenge to generally accepted norms of morality and law.

The infiltration of the territory of that independent country by armed bands of mercenaries has been stepped up. Guiding themselves by a manual worked out in detail by the CIA these armed bands terrorise and kill the peaceful population and inflict damage to Nicaragua's young economy.

The territories of some of the neighbouring countries, ruled by venal regimes, are being turned into springboards of that war against Nicaragua. The United States is involving those countries ever more extensively in direct acts of armed provocation and casting them in the role of subservient tools of outside forces.

Preparations for the armed operations carried out by the Somocistas and their allies are being intensified and their scale expanded. Their actions are prepared and coordinated directly by U.S. personnel. Resorting to naked threats, the U.S. brass is not stopping the manoeuvers of their Armed Forces in Central America. The situation is being aggravated by the ever more intensive participation of U.S. troops themselves in acts of provocation against Nicaragua, including violations of air space and territorial waters.

The USA, counting on a solution to the Central American problems by force, has moved on to an active blocking of the search for ways of a peaceful political settlement which would take into account the legitimate interests of the peoples of the area. Washington has unilaterally interrupted the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in Manzanillo, turned down the Sandinista government's constructive proposals which open up favourable prospects for reaching a mutually acceptable accord.

All this gives rise to profound indignation around the world. Concern is mounting in the United States itself as well where people come to realise that the stirring up of the seat of dangerous tension may result in a repetition of the errors of the past.

In these conditions they in Washington resort to a deceptive manoeuver intended to delude the international and American public and camouflage this new, more dangerous stage in Washington's aggressive policy against Nicaragua.

Under the guise of a "peace plan", in which in reality there is nothing that could actually facilitate the establishment of a just peace in that area, deliberately unacceptable demands are made to an independent country -- that it change its internal structures and peaceloving foreign policy. This entire plan, based on threats, is directed at undermining the Contadora process and frustrating a peaceful political settlement.

The Soviet Union fully supports the just policy of Nicaragua that resolutely opposes imperialist diktat and rude pressure. The way of talks between the relevant states is the only possible way of solving the problems existing in Central America.

It is precisely this that Nicaragua proposes. This position is understood and supported by all those who truly care for the ideals of democracy and peace and who really recognise and uphold the principles of the U.S. Charter.

The Soviet Union will continue energetically to contribute to a search for a just political settlement in that region.

It categorically rejects the policy of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, the policy of state terrorism pursued towards that country. An end must be put to such actions, which are fraught with serious consequences for the development of the international situation.

Henry Ruiz Lauds Statement

LD141912 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has described a TASS statement on Nicaragua as a new manifestation of the solidarity of the Soviet people and government with the Sandinist people's revolution. The USSR's firm stand, he stressed in a talk with the TASS correspondent, should give food for thought to the Reagan administration, which pursues a policy of state terrorism in Nicaragua and grossly interferes in the internal affairs of our country. Unreserved support reaffirmed by the Soviet Union for the just cause of Nicaragua, strongly opposing imperialist diktat and brutal violence, inspires confidence in the successful development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

The so-called peace plan for Nicaragua, put forward by the U.S. President, is a smokescreen meant to cover up the true purposes of Washington's Central American policy, namely, to crush the Sandinist revolution by violence and to settle the regional crisis in its favour by force of arms, Henry Ruiz pointed out. The U.S. Administration will fail, however, to mislead the world public.

CHILEAN REGIME PLANS TO MURDER POPULAR LEADERS

PY130147 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Chile and the entire world continue to strongly protest against the dictatorship and its crimes, which are being committed in keeping with the so-called Andromeda plan, as has been reported by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front in Chile. The revolutionary organization has reported that the plan, designed by Pinochet's repressive agencies, provides for the selective murder of political, union, and student leaders and for massive raids by the Armed Forces and paramilitary groups. These allegedly anonymous groups will be used to cover up the regime's crimes. This is precisely what the CIA and the Pentagon have done in Vietnam, Guatemala, and El Salvador, where they have killed leaders of popular organizations in an attempt to neutralize and halt the people's struggle. However, as was shown today, this attempt will fail, because there are many hands ready to raise the banners left by those who fell, hands that will in the end destroy the gang of criminal madmen, their accomplices, and the beneficiaries of the power that they are now usurping. [song announcing the fall of the government]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON REGIONAL PRESS CADRES

PM121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Local Press Cadres"]

[Text] Currently the work of newspaper editorial offices, the collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses, is taking place under the banner of mobilization of the working people for the fulfillment of this year's plans for economic and social development, the 11th 5-Year Plan, and a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The establishment of a realistic, sober, and creative approach to work, the intensification of the economy, and increasing labor productivity and the effectiveness of socialist competition -- these and other important topics are mirrored in the press. At the same time, as was noted at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference "Improving Developed Socialism and the Ideological Work of the Party in the Light of Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum," the press is an effective weapon against conservatism, indifference, and stagnation. At present it is necessary to utilize the potential of the press as fully as possible in order to speed up scientific-technical progress, to introduce order, a good standard of organization, and reinforced discipline everywhere, and to enhance the responsibility of cadres in all spheres of production and management.

The party highly rates the work of press workers and is paying constant attention to the improvement of the mass media. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on rayon and city papers and the measures that are being taken to develop the material and technical base of television broadcasting in the country convincingly bear this out.

Exactingness toward press cadres is also increasing. In order to cope successfully with the tasks set by the party -- persistently improving the quality of rayon, city, and large circulation newspapers, extending coverage, and analyzing and elucidating in-depth and constructively problems in the development of the economy, culture, and communist education -- journalists must live up to the demands of the times. Competence, principledness, the publicistic fervor of the articles, the ability to complete what has been started -- these are the qualities to which Soviet press workers aspire.

Viewing journalism as an integral part of the party's overall cause, V. I. Lenin exhorted press workers to ensure that their behavior is beyond reproach and that journalists' reputation remains unblemished. Lenin's advice serves as a guideline for press workers and editorial office party organizations even today. Party committees should place emphasis in their work with cadres on the fostering of these qualities and enhancing the prestige and the role of journalists.

Practice has shown that the effectiveness of press articles depends to a decisive degree on the journalists' skills and their professional training. Here there still are many omissions. The percentage of staffers with higher journalistic training is low on city and rayon newspapers in Turkmenia and Saratov, Ulyanovsk, and Smolensk Oblasts and there are not enough young journalists in Tajikistan. In this context experience gathered in Arkhangelsk Oblast where 50 percent of editorial office literary staff have higher journalistic education is worth noting. Universities regularly receive applications from the oblast's rayons from young would-be journalists. In a number of places party raykom plenums that discussed questions pertaining to the further improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of press were held.

However, warning signals received by PRAVDA indicate that certain party committees do not pay proper attention to their publications and to journalist and publishing cadres. Thus in Mari ASSR's Kuzhenerskiy Rayon more than 1,000 subscribers did not receive their rayon newspaper UZHARY (DAWN) in its duplicate version [v dublirovannom variante] for several months because of a shortage of printing workers. It is incumbent on party and soviet organs to mold, educate, and train cadres for local newspapers rather than waiting for someone else to attend to this.

It must be noted that party committees have begun to pay more attention to the creative side of the journalist cadres' activity, to active forms of influencing the creative process, and to cadre training. In Georgia, reviews of the most important local press articles are being prepared for the Republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and its secretaries, and these are followed up. In Belorussia a proven form of party leadership of the press, press reviews, is being skillfully used, and this work is being carried out systematically so that no publication is left out. In Moldavia permanently functioning courses for young journalists and training attachments of local press staffers at oblast publication editorial offices have gained a good reputation.

The work with press cadres is a multifaceted and ongoing process that does not lend itself to one-shot efforts and stereotyped approaches. Take, for instance, journalists' briefings. Wherever party committees brief editorial offices on the state of affairs and on the questions that are being resolved by party, soviet, and economic organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol regularly, there newspaper articles are more precise and businesslike and their impact on the molding of public opinion is more noticeable. Such assistance helps editorial offices to spot the best experience of labor collectives more easily and to analyze miscalculations and omissions more competently.

Cadres of future journalists are a special topic. Certain positive changes have emerged in their training. However, the fact that certain university graduates are reluctant to work on rayon and large circulation newspapers and are not always endowed with a keen sense of duty is causing concern.

It is necessary to further improve the selection of students for VUZes, ensuring that those accepted are young people with creative talent who are politically literate and to pay more attention to secondary school graduates from rural areas. Party committees and soviet ispolkoms are called upon to stem cadre turnover in their areas and ensure proper working and living conditions for cadres.

There is one more important point. Party committees must assess in a principled manner the efforts of certain economic managers to withhold information about the work of their collectives on the grounds that allegedly it is not for the press. Those whose work is indifferent, where there are instances of mismanagement, are especially at pains to avoid publicity.

It must be remembered: Attempts under various pretexts to hinder a correspondent in the exercise of his direct duty are nothing but a suppression of criticism, and they cannot be tolerated.

The times demand intensive, creative work from all journalist cadres. The attention and care devoted to them will be conducive to the further enhancement of the role and mobilizing influence of the mass news and propaganda media.

POLL DISCLOSES POPULARITY OF TV, RADIO PROGRAMS

LD140526 Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian 10 Apr 85 p 19

[Article by N. Vakurova, editor and consultant of the Main Department for Letters and Sociologicial Research of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, candidate of philosophy: "Television and Radio News in the Looking Glass of Public Opinion"]

[Text] The chief editorial office for letters and sociological research of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting recently carried out an audience poll to study their attitude to information broadcasts by Central Television and All-Union Radio.

Such polls are carried out on a specially developed audience model in which all social groups of the population are represented -- manual workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, young students, and pensioners.

Comparing the data obtained with the results of a similar study carried out in 1979, it can be said that in the last 5 years the role of television and radio as sources of political information has grown considerably. The information programs on Central Television are watched daily by about 90 percent of the audience, which is 14 percent more than in 1979. More than 60 percent of the audience listen daily to the news information broadcasts on All-Union Radio.

The "Vremya" Program

Over the past 5 years, the regular viewing audience of the "Vremya" news program has increased by 21 percent. Today it is the most popular of the information broadcasts put out by Central Television: Every evening it is watched by an average of 150 million people.

It is interesting that for many television viewers, watching the "Vremya" program at 2100 is a part of their evening's relaxation: One quarter of those polled said that they watched it because the television is always on in their homes at that time, that watching it had become a habit for them and was part of their daily routine. On the other hand, however, the program itself, which has been going out on the air every evening for more than 17 years now, has formed the structure of the "television" evening for millions of Soviet families. About 30 percent of viewers do not manage to learn the news from the radio or the newspapers in the morning and afternoon, so for them the "Vremya" program is the chief, and sometimes the only, source of information for the whole day. Those who watch the program only occasionally when there is nothing else to do are few -- just 6 percent.

The high prestige of this program is shown not only by the results of the poll, but also by the letters from television viewers: "In our opinion, the "Vremya " program is one of the broadcasts on Central Television that gives the fullest coverage of current events both inside and outside the country" (T.N. Larchenko from Ufa). "Every day, I wait for the news program as a welcome guest. Thanks to it, I always know what is happening in our country and abroad and what new problems are arising for mankind" (V.S. Klimenkova from Kuznetsk in Penza Oblast).

At the same time, viewers do have individual remarks to make about it. More often than not, they concern the internal news part of the broadcast. In this part, they think more attention should be paid to describing how the social and food programs are being carried out, how the operation of the light and food industry and trade is being improved, and how the range of consumer goods is being extended and their quality improved.

Items on production topics, in their opinion, should not only report the achievement of good results and the introduction of various novelties at specific enterprises, but should also show how all this can have an effect on the development of the industry as a whole and what it ultimately gives the worker himself.

Certain news items in the "Vremya" program in the opinion of viewers, lack analysis and information about the way that high production results are achieved. Viewer K.N. Boytsov from Klin in Moscow Oblast writes: "On January 3 this year the "Vremya" program reported on the Kazachinskiy Sovkhoz. The chief of this sovkhoz gave some interesting facts, but why did he say not one word about the methods that were used to achieve the good results on the farm in just 1 year? I would like reports of this type to also describe the measures that have been used to turn lagging and unprofitable farms into profitable and front-ranking ones."

"The World Today"

"The World Today" is considered by viewers to be one of the chief sources of international news information. The study showed that the audience for this broadcast has increased over the last 5 years by 14 percent and currently comprises from 60 to 90 million people. This program receives many letters. As a rule, they contain positive reactions from the viewers: "I watch your broadcasts with great pleasure. The information is truthful and delivered calmly without sensations," writes Comrade Vasilyev from Moscow. "When any one of our esteemed political observers appears on the screen, I see him as someone intelligent having a conversation with me, a friend of the family. When reporting the international events of the past day, he focuses attention on the most important of them and finds new angles in describing them." (K.F. Sabaneyev from Rostov-on-Don). Many of those who write in note that "The World Today" broadcasts have become richer in content and more interesting; "you can imagine particularly clearly what is happening in the world when you see the documentary pictures in your broadcast." (Lola D. from Tashkent). At the same time, some viewers believe that the program still does not contain enough pictorial material. "Television is for showing things, not talking about them -- which is what the radio is for"; "There is a very great deal of spoken material"; "I would like the events covered in the broadcasts to be accompanied by pictures of them"; "Wider use should be made in the broadcasts of video reports."

"International Panorama"

Together with "The World Today," judging by the results of the public opinion poll, the weekly "International Panorama" enjoys great popularity: It is watched by over 80 percent of the audience. It turned out that the program is especially popular among young people. Young viewers who regularly watch "International Panorama" write that for many of them it is one of the chief sources of information about the lives of working people abroad. At the same time, they would like to be given fuller and more varied information about the economic situation in the capitalist countries; they suggest that fuller information be given about events in the developing countries and the countries fighting for their independence.

The study showed that the audience watches the news information broadcasts on the second program of Central Television considerably less than the broadcasts mentioned above. For example, the "Novosti" broadcasts, which go out on the second program of Central Television, have a smaller audience than those on the first program, which by its nature is first and foremost a news and current affairs program. It is from the first program that the audience primarily expects to gain sociopolitical information.

It became clear from the poll and an analysis of the letters that viewers think that the same news reports should hardly be repeated through the day from one bulletin to another.

This is evidently the feeling among those who regularly watch and listen to several news information broadcasts a day. Thus, for example, among the regular audience for the "Vremya" program are 43 percent of those who generally watch "The World Today" at 1845. It should also be noted that 42 percent of regular "Vremya" viewers listen almost every day to the "Latest News" bulletin on All-Union Radio at 1900. A still greater proportion of them, however, and this must be taken into account, only watch and listen to news programs that are broadcast at the most convenient time for them. It is thus a necessity to repeat the most important reports during the day and even on the following day. Meanwhile, news editors try to vary the presentation of these reports. For example, if in the morning the radio broadcasts just a brief report on an event, then later in the day some additional details are broadcasted, in the evening "The World Today" gives an expanded commentary by an observer, and the "Vremya" program tries to show a reportage on the event.

The "Latest News" and "Mayak"

The attitude of the audience to the news and information programs of All-Union Radio was studied in detail during the poll. The bulletins of the "Latest News" have the most mass audience. Whereas during the morning hours the audience listening to the All-Union Radio news bulletins varies considerably in its social and demographic composition (this is linked with the fact that workers at industrial enterprises, in the retail trade and in construction, for example, go to work earlier than do office staff and students) the audience that gathers at the wireless sets at 1900 is not simply the largest in terms of numbers but the one that is most representative as far as its makeup is concerned: Over the past 5 years this audience has risen from 25 percent to 41 percent.

The results of the poll that has been carried out also show that "Mayak" has built up a regular audience. In the main this consists of young people who are at school or studying, young workers, engineering and technical workers, and people of middle age. The majority of them are attracted by the fact that "Mayak" reports quickly about events in our country and abroad, and additionally by the fact that this program operates round the clock and its broadcasts can be heard at any time. "Mayak" attracts young listeners because the program has a lot of music.

The time when "Mayak" has its largest audience falls into three timespans: from 0700 to 0800; from 1200 to 1300; and from 1900 to 2000. The picture is different on non-working days: Then there is just one "peak," and it occurs in the morning, between 1000 and 1100.

The results of the research have been discussed at a meeting of the Collegium of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting with the object of making use of the data obtained in further work to improve the news and information programs of Central Television and All-Union Radio.

The suggestions and wishes of television viewers and radio listeners collected in the course of the poll -- and also, of course, their letters -- are taken into consideration by the workers of the editorial board.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS

PM121610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for May Day 1985" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. Long live May Day -- the day of working people's international solidarity!

2. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary international teaching!

4. Fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties! May the unity and cohesion of the Communists of the whole world grow stronger!

5. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!

6. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and who have chosen the path of socialist development!

7. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the developing countries who are following the path of strengthening independence and social renewal!

8. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

9. May the alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement strengthen!

10. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy, and socialism who are languishing in fascist prisons! Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

11. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America!

12. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of political and economic independence! Freedom to the people of Namibia! End the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa!

13. Ardent greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and reaction and for peace and the democratic development of their countries! Peoples of the world! Demand an end to the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua!

14. Peoples of the Arab countries! Close your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the diktat of imperialism! Lasting and just peace for the Near East!

15. Peoples of the world! Strive for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the seized Arab lands and for an end to the imperialist interference in the affairs of the Arab countries! Strengthen solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine!

16. Peoples of the European countries! Intensify the struggle against the transformation of Western Europe into a nuclear missile bridgehead of American imperialism! Peace, security, and cooperation for Europe!

17. Peoples of the Asian countries! Fight against imperialism, neocolonialism, and hegemonism and for peace and security!

May Asia become a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation!

18. Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle to remove the threat of world nuclear war, avert an arms race in space, and end it on earth! Strive for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons!

19. Peoples of the world! Resolutely oppose the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism! Widen and rally the antiwar movement!

20. Long live the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- a police of consolidating peace and the peoples' security and of broad international cooperation!

21. Glory to the great Soviet people -- builder of communism and staunch and consistent fighter for peace!

22. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and improve all aspects of society's life!

23. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress! Let us mark the congress of our beloved Leninist party with new labor achievements!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might through selfless labor! Strive for every possible growth in production and improve output quality! Let us successfully fulfill the 1985 plan and fittingly complete the 5-year plan!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle persistently to increase production efficiency, increase labor productivity, and accelerate scientific and technical progress! Intensive development for the national economy!

26. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make better use of machines and equipment! Assimilate more fully existing and newly commissioned capacities!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Be thrifty masters and struggle to save material resources! In 1985 let us work at least 2 days using saved materials, raw materials, and fuel!

28. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the rights of labor collectives for solving economic, social, and educational tasks! Improve organization and discipline in every possible way!

29. People's control workers! Struggle vigorously against mismanagement and waste and for the strengthening of order in all spheres of Soviet society's life!

30. Working people in the fuel and power complex! Increase the extraction of oil, gas, and coal and the generation of electricity and heat! Struggle persistently for the fulfillment of the energy program!

31. Metallurgists! Reliably satisfy the country's demands for metal! Expand production of economical, high-quality metal products!

32. Machine builders! Accelerate the production of new machines and equipment and improve equipment reliability! Ensure the retooling of all sectors of the national economy!

33. Working people in the chemical industry! Satisfy more fully the demands of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

34. Working people in industry! Increase the production of high-quality goods for the population! Take more fully into account the growing demands of Soviet people and speed up the renewal of the range [of products]! The production of consumer goods is a matter for all sectors of the national economy!

35. Working people in transport and communications! Strive for uninterrupted shipments of freight and a high standard of service to the population!

36. Construction and installation workers! Improve the effectiveness of capital construction! Build economically and to a high standard, on the basis of modern technology! Hand over projects for commissioning with high quality and on time!

37. Working people in the agro-industrial complex! Speed up the intensification of agricultural production! Strive to ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials! Struggle persistently to fullfill the food program!

38. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Introduce more actively a scientifically based system of farming! Make fuller use of land reclamation to increase the stability of agricultural production! Increase the production of grain and industrial and other agricultural crops! Precise organization and high quality for the spring field work!

39. Working people in agriculture! Strengthen the feed base of livestock raising and increase its productivity! Increase production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool!

40. Working people in trade, public catering, and consumer and municipal services! Improve the quality and standard of labor and satisfy more fully the growing demands of the population for services of various kinds!

41. Soviet scientists! Develop scientific research in every possible way and increase its fruitfulness! Increase your contribution to the introduction of scientific achievements into practice!

42. Working people on the ideological front! Propagandize convincingly the party's ideas among the masses and reveal more profoundly and vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism! Actively expose subversive imperialist propaganda! Ideological work is a matter for the whole party and every Communist!

43. Literary figures, artists, and working people in culture! Bear aloft the banner of communist ideological commitment, party-mindedness, and popular spirit! Create works that assert the truth of life and lofty communist ideals!

44. Working people in public education! Improve the teaching and the communist education of the younger generation! Inculcate in schoolchildren a love of socially useful labor! Participate actively in implementing the reform of general and vocational education!

45. Working people in public health! Improve medical services for the population! Improve the standard of work of medical treatment and health care establishments!

46. Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Multiply the successes of Soviet sport! Make physical culture more of a mass movement! Let physical culture serve the health of the people!

47. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- truly democratic organs of power! Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Participate more actively in the management of the affairs of the state and society and in the further development of socialist democracy!

48. Soviet trade unions! Develop in every possible way the labor activeness and creative initiative of the working people and strive for a steady improvement in their working, living, and leisure conditions! Long live the Soviet trade unions, the school of administration, the school of economic management, the school of communism!

49. Long live the Leninist Komsomol, the militant assistant and reliable reserve of the Communist Party, the leading detachment of Soviet youth!

50. Young men and women! Tirelessly master knowledge, culture, and professional skill! Multiply the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people! Learn to live, work, and struggle in a Leninist way!

51. Young men and women! Strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship among the peoples! Participate actively in the preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow!

52. Glorious veterans, mentors of the young! Pass on your knowledge and rich life experience to the younger generation! Educate young men and women as ardent patriots of our motherland and selfless fighters for the cause of Lenin and communism!

53. Women of the Land of the Soviets! Participate actively in production and social life! Glory to mothers! Peace and happiness to the children of the whole world!

54. Soviet servicemen! Improve your combat and political training! Guard vigilantly and reliably the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the historic gains of socialism! Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

55. Long live the 40th anniversary of the Soviet peoples' victory in the Great Patriotic War! May the unparalleled feat of the Soviet servicemen, partisans and members of the underground, and workers of the rear who won the worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War live eternally in the people's memory! Eternal glory to those who fell in the struggle for our socialist motherland's freedom and independence!

56. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!

57. Long live the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union -- the life-giving source of the strength of our society!

58. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! The party's strength lies in unity with the people! The people's strength lies in unity with the party and in the party's leadership!

59. Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

60. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist creation!

CPSU Central Committee

26TH CPSU CONGRESS ANTHOLOGY EDITION PUBLISHED

PM121501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Published"]

[Text] The fifth edition of the anthology "26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" has been published.

The anthology consists of articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state published in 1984. They reflect the most important avenues of the Communist Party's theoretical activity and show the Soviet people's successful work in fulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The anthology's materials also study in-depth topical problems of international relations, the world revolutionary process, and the struggle for peace. The anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CONFERENCE ON SOVIET WORLD WAR II DIPLOMATIC ROLE

LD121702 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- A scientific practical conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory on the subject "The Contribution of Soviet Diplomacy To Ensuring Victory in the Great Patriotic War" has been held at the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

The opening address at the conference was made by V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

A report on "The USSR's Decisive Role in Routing German Nazism and Japanese Militarism" has been delivered by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the conference were prominent Soviet scholars in the field of international relations and executives of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

In their reports and talks the delegates to the conference convincingly portrayed in the course of the debate the role and significance of Soviet diplomacy in ensuring the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Union's struggle for creating and strengthening the anti-Nazi coalition, the role of Soviet diplomacy in establishing the United Nations Organisation, in the post-war setup in the world.

The participants in the conference stressed the irrelevance of the efforts made by certain circles in the West and directed at a revision of the results of the Second World War. They pointed out that history has graphically borne out that all attempts of imperialist reaction at deciding by force of arms or threat of force the historical dispute with socialism are doomed to a failure.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS WOMEN'S WORKING CONDITIONS

LD121703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A joint session of the commissions for questions of the life and work of women, maternity protection, and childhood of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin today.

The question of work carried out in the Uzbek SSR on observing the legal requirements on further improving the living and working conditions of women and their wider participation in production was discussed. The reports of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and the joint deputy preparatory commissions, and the speeches by deputies spoke of the great upsurge in the development of the republic's culture and economy, which has been materially reflected in the social position of women.

Questions connected with increasing the labor and public activity of female employees are being tackled more successfully in the current 5-year plan. At the same time, it was pointed out in the speeches that many farm managers are not taking effective measures to improve the production and daily conditions of female staff. Many administrative and economic bodies are not sufficiently fully tackling questions connected with creating favorable conditions for women to combine productive labor with bringing up their children.

In its decision, the commissions recommended that the Uzbek Council of Ministers, the appropriate ministries, state committees, and departments of the USSR take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings. Taking part in the commissions' work were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and heads of a number of ministries and departments.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS NONFERROUS METALLURGY CONFERENCE

PM120804 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 p 2

[O. Buzuluk report: "Nonferrous Metals: Quality and Savings"]

[Text] Moscow -- Since the start of the current 5-year plan period the nonferrous metallurgy enterprises have developed and put into production about 300 new types of products, including economic sections. Their production has made it possible to save many thousands of metric tons of scarce metal products in the national economy, enhance the efficiency of their application, and reduce the metal consumption of many machines and devices.

This fact was cited by P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, at an all-union conference organized yesterday by the Gosplan, the Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Taking part in its work were leaders of 25 ministries and departments that consume nonferrous metallurgy products.

The reports by V.O. Kulikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, and S.P. Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the information given by senior ministry and department officials, discussed improving the utilization of nonferrous metallurgy products and stepping up the policy of savings in this area. A set of intersector measures for the 12th 5-Year Plan was unanimously approved. The basic measures include expanding the output of high quality products, securing savings of these products by consumers, ensuring better safekeeping of scrap and waste, and building and retooling enterprises for secondary nonferrous metallurgy.

I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.P. Yastrebov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, took part in the conference's work.

PRAVDA ARTICLE VIEWS SCIENCE OF DIALECTICS

PM111416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[V. Mudragey article: "Unity of Theory and Practice. On the 60th Anniversary of the Publication of V.I. Lenin's Work 'On the Question of Dialectics'" -- capitalized passages originally printed in boldface]

[Text] In the spring of 1925, the journal BOLSHEVIK published a brief (only a few pages long) manuscript by V.I. Lenin on dialectics. According to an editorial explanation, these pages were taken from one of Vladimir Ilich's notebooks, whose cover he had personally marked "philosophy," and underneath, beneath a dividing line -- "miscellaneous." The notebook contained notes on philosophical works, extracts from them, and Lenin's own remarks, thoughts, and commentaries. This marked the start of publication of Lenin's handwritten philosophical heritage, now widely known by the title "Philosophical Notebooks."

The material contained in these notebooks basically refers to 1914-1916, in other words the period of World War I. This was no accident. The new historical situation required profound theoretical, including philosophical, interpretation.

V.I. Lenin turned to the questions of dialectics on many occasions. You only have to recall his famous "excursions" into dialectics at the height of the fiercest political arguments: During the polemics with the Mensheviks on organizational questions in his work "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," during the discussion on the role and tasks of trade unions under socialism, and others. In this instance, applying dialectics to the practice of social development and the liberation struggle of the masses, V.I. Lenin farsightedly perceived the dawn of the incipient proletarian revolution beyond the nationalist screen of the world war and the jingoist fever which had infected many people, including those who called themselves socialists.

It would be an obvious oversimplification to reduce Lenin's creative idea to just the elaboration of only a few -- albeit highly important -- stipulations of Marxist dialectics linked with the political situation of the times. The "Philosophical Notebooks" reflected ALL the fundamental questions and ALL aspects of Marxist dialectics, primarily the teaching on contradictions, on the struggle of opposites as a source of development, which Vladimir Ilich called the substance, the nucleus, the main element of dialectics. "The identity of opposites...," he wrote, formulating the fundamental law of dialectics, "is the recognition (discovery) of contradictory, MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE, and opposite trends in ALL natural phenomena and processes INCLUDING the spirit and society)" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 29 pp 316-317).

Lenin's interpretation of the two concepts of development -- the metaphysical and the dialectic -- has become a classic. The former perceives development as reduction and increase, as repetition, the latter as the unity of opposites (the division of the whole into mutually exclusive opposites and the mutual relations between them). Only the latter provides us with the key to the "self-motion" [samodvizheniye] of all entities, to the "leaps," the "interruption of graduality," and the "transformation into the opposite," to the destruction of the old and the emergence of the new.

To examine reality in its entire specific variety, in its multifaceted and contradictory nature, in its constant motion -- this is Lenin's main commandment. It is only when relying on these fundamental Leninist stipulations of dialectics that we can fully reveal the nature of socialist social relations and comprehensively interpret the ways to develop and improve them.

This applies particularly to the prompt detection and solution of the contradictions arising between production forces and production relations. Of course, under socialism they are not antagonistic, but any prolonged preservation of obsolete elements in production relations could give rise to a deterioration of the economic and social situation. This is why our party deems it important in theory and necessary in practice to reveal profoundly the dialectics of building the new society and to recognize and correctly utilize the contradictions of socialism as a source and stimulus for its ongoing progress.

Being the soul and life of Marxism and a general theory of development incorporating the scientifically interpreted experience of sociohistorical practice, materialist dialectics is the CPSU's reliable ideological weapon, a powerful means of understanding and transforming reality. It protects against precipitatedness and confusion between what has been and what needs to be achieved, and also against marking time, against tardiness in solving urgent problems. To perceive our society in all its dynamics, with all its potential and needs -- this is the immutable requirement of dialectics.

We attentively read Lenin's lines.... the world appears before us in countless links and interactions between the general and the specific, in instantaneous and explosive transitions and transfusions from the specific to the general and from the general to the specific. Within society, for example, the interests of individuals, collectives, classes, and social groups are constantly in motion and are being incessantly transformed. Lenin's methodology provides the key to elucidation of the specific nature and thrust of these interests and of the ways to coordinate and subordinate them under socialism on the basis of the fundamental interests of the working class.

Lenin was particularly implacable toward the substitution of general propositions and truisms for specific analysis of real phenomena and processes of experience in the guise of dialectics. Reliance on the concrete nature of truth and on comprehensive analysis of phenomena and processes provides the basis of our science's theoretical might and practical strength.

The history of Marxist thought offers many graphic examples in this respect. Turning to Marx's "Capital," Lenin proved that initially it analyzed what appeared to be the simplest, most ordinary, most basic, most widespread, and most commonplace relationship in bourgeois society, which is encountered on billions of occasions: the exchange of goods. However "analysis reveals within this, the simplest of phenomena (within this 'cell' of bourgeois society) ALL the contradictions (...embryos of ALL contradictions) in modern society. Further exposition shows us the development (both growth and motion) of these contradictions and of this society..." (Vol 29, p 318). This definition by Lenin essentially provides the basis of the dialectical methods of research, which offers Marxist scientists an opportunity to reveal the real development of events and the form and internal connection of phenomena, to examine contradictions in their unity, and to reflect real contradictions in concepts.

Both dogmatism, which clutches at the letter of the teaching and forces the entire variety of changing reality into its mold, and rejection of the fundamental principles of revolutionary theory and "vacillations" caused by either incapability or inability to apply and creatively develop these principles for a correct evaluation of the specific situation are alien to Marxism-Leninism. Materialist philosophy, which proceeds from the premise that "PRACTICE IS SUPERIOR TO (THEORETICAL) COGNITION because it enjoys the merit not only of universality but also of immediate reality" (Vol 29, p 195), and dialectics, which makes it possible to examine phenomena in their dynamics and contradictory nature, are profoundly and inseparably linked with the revolutionary activity of the people's masses.

The following has become an indisputable truth for Marxists: "From live observation to abstract thinking AND FROM THERE TO PRACTICE -- this is the dialectical path to the cognition of TRUTH, to the cognition of objective reality" (Vol 29, pp 152-153).

Lenin brilliantly confirmed this proposition by his political predictions and practical conclusions. It is appropriate at this point to recall his polemics with G.V. Plekhanov in connection with the lessons of the 1905-1907 revolution.

There was no need to take up arms, Plekhanov believed. No, there was a need to take up arms much more resolutely and energetically, Vladimir Ilich replied.

Essentially, these evaluations contain fundamentally different philosophical positions. The first presupposes that theoretical study can anticipate all details of practical struggle in advance and the protagonists have only to follow the prescribed program. The second, on the other hand, while in no way belittling the role of theory, emphasizes the primacy of practice. In this instance, the question of the victory or defeat of a revolution is ultimately a practical one. It is predetermined primarily by the determination and organization of the masses.

V.I. Lenin loved to quote Goethe's words: "Dear friend, theory is all gray, and the eternal tree of life is green." Of course, theoretical formulations and conclusions reflecting the most general aspects of reality are important, but they are significant only when they grow in the soil of practice. For the social sciences, productive progress means awareness of the vital importance of problems to be solved and an understanding of the fact that the results obtained must become the basis of political activity and the making of specific decisions. Otherwise there is a danger of lapsing into scholasticism. It is also clear, however, that any underestimation of the role of Marxist-Leninist science, a narrowly pragmatic interpretation of its tasks, a disregard for fundamental problems, and time-serving are all fraught with grave ideological consequences. Unity of theory and practice -- this is what the party sees as the source of success in the revolutionary transformtion of society.

...The small section "On the Question of Dialectics" is a real crowning analysis of dialectical problems in the "Philosophical Notebooks." It can be said without exaggeration that it expresses the main point and is typical of the Leninist stage of Marxist dialectics -- the most profound and comprehensive teaching on the development of reality.

PRAVDA REPORTS BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM HELD

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[I. Novikov and A. Simurov report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under the general heading: "Working Better. Party Committee Plenums Discuss Work With Cadres in the Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands"]

[Text] Minsk -- A plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held yesterday in an atmosphere of in-depth analysis and strict exactingness. The report was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee.

Greater exactingness and heightened responsibility for assigned work are of special importance today. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum, the times demand intensive, creative work from all party organizations from top to bottom. It was in this key that the participants in the Belorussian plenum held their businesslike deliberations.

If one were to pick out the main idea which ran through all the discussions, it could be expressed as follows: The standard of organizational and political work of many of the republic's cadres still fails to match up to the increased demands. Behind the indicators of industrial and agricultural performance, which are quite good on the whole, there are many shortcomings and omissions. As was noted at the plenum, one of the reasons for this is that a number of workers still have not changed their way of economic thinking. Certain people are still trying to increase production by increasing the workforce and material expenditure rather than through intensification.

The report and speeches noted that one in five associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the 4-year target for production and labor productivity growth rates. Returns on capital in the republic's industry have decreased by 9 percent over 4 years. Agro-industrial complex cadres also face many problems. The republic has failed to meet the food program targets as regards a number of indicators. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes owe the state substantial quantities of potatoes, flax, beets, milk, and meat.

In the final analysis, all this reflects omissions in the party organizations' work with cadres. A number of important economic sectors are still headed by insufficiently competent, sluggish people who are not capable of organizing creative and intensive work in their collectives in order to mobilize them for the exploitation of all reserves and potential for increasing production efficiency. Certain leaders have grown accustomed to shortcomings, they use obsolete methods, they do not feel the pulse of the times, they do not look to the future or work accordingly. There still are workers who seek to justify the lagging of the sectors which they are heading by references to all kinds of objective causes.

There also is another type of leader. They sit on reserves, and considerable ones at times, but the pledges they adopt are on the small side. They do this in order to have an easy life, to work without the necessary pressure.

The Bobruysk Gorkom, and Krupskiy, Brestskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Miorskiy, Chausskiy, and Petrikovskiy Party Raykoms were mentioned specifically. Instead of selecting capable people carefully and in a well-considered manner, instead of training them attentively and with care, and helping them to overcome the difficulties that arise, these party committees frequently administrate in a bureaucratic manner, they have relaxed demands on leaders as regards the state of affairs in the economy, and they supplant soviet and economic organs.

In this connection, special emphasis was placed on the competency of leading cadres and their ability to cope with ever increasing tasks in the scientific and technical revolution. It was noted at the plenum that, when appointing an official to any given post, it is important not just to know him in general but to take care to find out whether he is suitable for that very post and how competent he is in the matters that are being entrusted to him.

As the report and speeches noted, in recent years work with cadres in the republic's party organizations has taken on an increasingly planned, systematic, and specific character. Questions pertaining to cadre selection, placement, and training are regularly discussed at the Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations. Forms and methods of studying people's political, professional, and moral qualities have been improved as has work to enhance the ideological and political standards of leaders.

The names of the following were cited with satisfaction at the plenum: V. Ralko, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, chairman of the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz, Pinskiy Rayon; V. Starovoytov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, chairman of the Rassvet Kolkhoz, Kirovskiy Rayon; P. Zyl, director general of the Belorussian Optical Engineering Production Association, N. Domenikan and N. Ustin, first secretaries of the Baranovichskiy and Dokshitskiy Party Raykoms, and many other Communist leaders.

In the course of the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, these comrades have accumulated new experience and learned to find the correct and most suitable solutions in complex situations.

The opinion of primary party organizations, labor collectives, and the public is being taken into account more during the selection of workers. Leaders' accounts to party committee sessions and party meetings have become common practice. A system of consultations of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members with oblast, city, rayon, ministry, and department leaders is being established. Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are holding similar consultations. The educational role of personnel reports has increased, and they are now more objective and principled and are discussed in the presence of the Communist leader himself. This is a good school for mastering the Leninist style of leadership.

Instructive experience has been gathered at the Minsk, Orsha, and Slutsk Party Gorkoms and Berezovskiy and Lidskiy Party Raykoms. In Lidskiy Rayon, for instance, any question relating to appointments, incentives, or censures is resolved taking the opinion of Communists and labor collectives into account. It has become a tradition to account in public for the fulfillment of pledges and organizational and political measures. Almost all leaders and chief specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this rayon have higher education. All this enables the rayon to increase the production of agricultural products and cope with state plans and pledges.

Serious attention was paid to questions of retraining cadres. It was decided to place the main emphasis on improving the quality of retraining, since very often this is conducted in an academic manner, divorced from life, the concrete tasks, and progressive practice. There are 136 institutes, departments, and courses in the republic where people can improve their qualifications. Is that much or little? Neither the republic Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, nor the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee is able to reply to this question today because nobody has really looked into this. The plenum demanded that a careful analysis be made of the efficiency of these subdivisions and of the structure and standard of their work.

Experience has shown that many shortcomings and mistakes and various kinds of abuses are engendered by the lack of proper control over the work and conduct of cadres. It was noted at the plenum that it is necessary to organize work in such a way that every leader is under constant scrutiny from above and from below, and that he is aware of his accountability and responsibility not only to his superiors but also to his subordinates, to his comrades in the party organization, and to his labor collective. Meanwhile, last year alone almost half of the 729 penalties meted out to leaders were imposed without consulting [v obkhod] primary party organizations.

The higher the post a leader holds, the higher his responsibility. For those who forget this, serious pitfalls are in store. Unfortunately, some leaders are guilty of rudeness, irresponsibility, and self-conceit, and there are still those who cannot tell their own pocket from the state's and who abuse their official position.

Recently, Polotskiy Raykom Secretary D. Krasovskiy, two deputy chairman and a secretary of the rayispolkom A. Komar, V. Pirogov, and F. Makutsevich; Shchuchinskiy Raykom Secretary A. Setevinets, and a number of others were dismissed from their posts for abusing their official status for personal ends. But what are the implications for party committee principledness if some of them are again to be found in leading posts?

The plenum leveled serious criticism at the work of ministry and department primary party organizations.

They must be the pioneers in the reinforcement of party and state discipline in the administrative apparatus and wage a decisive struggle against bureaucracy, red tape, and all manifesations of windowdressing. However, by no means all of them are acting in this manner. The Belorussian Fuel Industry Ministry primary party organization was singled out in particular. It found itself watching the formalistic bureaucratic style of work which has taken root in the ministry from the sidelines.

The discussion of tasks relating to the further improvement of work with cadres, the plenum resolution says, will help Belorussian Communists to mobilize all working people for intensive work to achieve new successes in economic and cultural building and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

DNEPROPETROVSK OBKOM PLENUM ON CADRE WORK

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[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents M. Odinets and V. Cherkasov on a Dnepropetrovsk Obkom plenum under the general heading "Working Better. Party Committee Plenums Discuss Work With Cadres in Light of CPSU Central Committee Demands"]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk -- The Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Party Organization has accumulated considerable experience of work with cadres. It is largely responsible for the fact that the oblast today has a powerful industry and advanced agriculture. At yesterday's Party obkom plenum, which discussed the report by Obkom First Secretary V.G. Boyko, there was a keen and lengthy conversation about ways to improve the entire process of the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

Speakers at the plenum noted that the working people of the oblast, like the rest of the Soviet people, had greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum with warm approval and deep satisfaction. The most important task now is to put these guidelines into practice.

The past 2 years have seen advances in the oblast's economy. The rate of growth of industrial production and labor productivity has increased compared with the first years of the 5-year plan. Agricultural productivity is steadily improving. Consumer demand for foodstuffs and light industry products is being satisfied more fully.

There has been a marked emphasis on questions pertaining to the intensification of the economy. Last year, for the first time in many years, the entire increase in industrial output was due to improved labor productivity. Typical figures were quoted at the plenum -- in 1976 only 22 percent of capital investments in industrial construction were used to modernize and retool enterprises; this year the figure is 52 percent. The use of robot technology has markedly increased, and production of our own processing centers and manipulators has been started up.

It was said at the plenum that a vigorous search is under way in the oblast for progressive forms and methods of production organization. For example, the CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of the Dnepropetrovsk combine builders in making more efficient use of production capacities on the basis of job descriptions and rationalization.

There are more than 200,000 top specialists working in the oblast economy at the moment, and one in three is a Communist. Since the 26th CPSU Congress, many new people have been promoted to leading posts, and the number of women in party and soviet bodies has increased.

The leadership of Dnepropetrovsk Gorkom, Apostolovskiy, Pavlogradskiy, and Ternovskiy Party Raykoms, and a number of oblast administrations, enterprises, and organizations has been strengthened. More attention is now being paid to the ideological and theoretical training of leaders.

But there are still many shortcomings in work with cadres, and this is affecting economic results. Despite the advances in recent years, the speakers said, over the period of 4 years the 5-year plan target for output growth rate was underfulfilled by 4.9 percent and the labor productivity target was underfulfilled by 3.7 percent. There were large shortfalls in supplies of output important to the country's national economy. The results of the first quarter show that, despite the measures that have been adopted, the oblast is losing the ground it has recently gained.

The situation in ferrous metallurgy is particularly worrisome. Around 50 percent of the republic's cast iron output shortfall for the quarter is due to above-plan blast furnace shutdowns and too many breakdowns. Work at by-product coke plants has been inadequate. The leaders of these enterprises have failed to ensure proper training for work in winter conditions, and consequently they failed to pass this winter's stern test. The Krivoy Rog people, that is, mining enterprises in our own oblast once again, failed to ensure regular supplies of blast furnace raw material.

There was strong criticism of the Krivoy Rog Party Gorkom for being too engrossed in routine matters and consequently losing its grip on work with cadres in decisive areas of metallurgical production, for doing the leaders' work for them, and exercising petty tutelage over them. For instance, four of the five mining and enriching combines here failed to train people for directors posts, and they had to bring people in from other enterprises. None of the seven deputies working at each enterprise was ready for promotion.

The party obkom was properly reprimanded for not being persistent enough, and for failing to help the Krivoy Rog Party Organization rectify the state of disruption that has persisted for many years now in the city's metallurgical industry and its chief enterprise -- the "Krivorozhstal" Combine. The party obkom is making a poor job of carrying out its own decision to take immediate steps to help by-product coke plants.

It was said at the plenum that the increased potential of agriculture in the oblast is not being properly exploited. For example, in the 4 years of the 5-year plan farms' provision with fixed capital increased more than 27 percent and the power available to labor by 22 percent. At the same time, the average annual gross output of arable farming and livestock raising increased only 4 percent. The prime cost of output is increasing. The state of affairs in feed production has deteriorated.

Many places are making a poor job of introducing the collective contract. In livestock raising, for example, the system is operated by only 18 percent of livestock unit collectives.

It was rightly noted that the oblast has the trained cadres it needs to make agricultural production more efficient. The vast majority of the farm leaders are specialists with higher education. The figure for middle management is 85 percent. But there is another figure -- in the current 5-year plan 50 percent of the oblast's sovkhoz directors have been replaced. What is needed is not a shake-up but a genuinely party approach when working with cadres, consistency, restraint and, of course, strict standards.

The following instance was cited in this connection: Only 47 farms in the oblast fulfilled the plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in all indicators.

One of the main reasons for the lag at other kolkhozes was the unnecessarily rapid turnover of leaders and specialists -- 40 percent held their jobs for less than 3 years. The uprooting of cadres has led to a situation where the oblast's farms now lack 1,000 chief specialists and midlevel leaders. At the same time, twice as many people with an agricultural education are employed at trade and consumer enterprises in cities. A large number of specialists in the countryside have no links at all with production -- of the 36,000 in the oblast 21,000 work in rayon or oblast officers.

Cadres must be constantly improving their ideological and professional standards. We cannot tolerate a situation, it was noted at the plenum, where only 10 percent of the 170,000 specialists who attended more than 8,000 conferences or seminars of various kinds last year actually introduced their recommendations at their own enterprises.

A number of speakers concentrated on the question of strengthening discipline. A leader's inability to ensure proper discipline in his work sector, speakers pointed out, must be regarded as an inadequacy. It is necessary to redouble efforts to establish proper order and mobilize all the force of our laws, administrative bodies, and society for the struggle against violators of discipline, drunkards, bribe takers, and speculators. One of the chief instructions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum is that exactingness be increased and the line elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and warmly supported by the entire people be continued and developed.

It is in the Leninist tradition of our party to adopt an exacting approach to the assessment of the moral qualities of the people it places in charge of collectives. There was mention of the case in which V. Tryasak, chairman of the "Zorya" Kolkhoz in Novomoskovskiy Rayon, left the farm during the most crucial phase of the harvest and went off on a cruise with his wife. For his misdemeanor he was relieved of his post and severely punished by the party -- without reference to the primary party organization, unfortunately. This is not the only case where the views of ordinary Communists have been ignored. Penalties have been imposed on Communist leaders in a number of party raykoms and gorkoms without the knowledge of primary party organizations.

The obkom plenum clarified the tasks involved in work with cadres and defined ways of solving them. But this is only the first step, the speakers said; the main thing is to get down to actual work. All the plans must be carried out.

The plenum was attended and addressed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Ye.K. Ligachev.

BRIEFS

NIKOLAYEV OBKOM SECRETARY HONORED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Gavrilovich Sharayev, first secretary of the Nikolayev Obkom in the Ukraine, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is to mark his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state as well as his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Apr 85 LD]

BUST OF COSMONAUT UNVEILED -- A bronze bust of Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Viktor Gorbatko has been unveiled at the Kuban settlement of Ventsy. It has been erected at the birthplace of the USSR pilot-cosmonaut in accordance with a decree from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 85 LD]